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Address to Young People.

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INTRODUCTORY.

IN caring for the health, there are a few general rules that you must never forget.

In the first place, you cannot take care of any one part of the body and neglect other parts. You cannot care for the eyes, and at the same time ill-treat the brain. You cannot look after the health of your nerves, and at the same time do injury to your muscles. There is no such thing as building up the lungs into health and strength, while the throat remains weak and unhealthy. All parts grow strong together, or all become weak together. Every good doctor knows this, and when you go to him about any special ailment, he always—though you may not know it—studies your general health, and tries to improve it, as well as trying to cure your ailment.

In the second place, the best doctors nowadays trust less and less to the use of medicines, and more and more to teaching people how to care for their health. Forty years ago, doctors used to give sick people a great deal of medicine. Nowadays, they give much less than they used to do, and when patients are very ill, the doctors trust more to good nursing than to medicines. They tell us that the rules of health should be learned by young folk, and lived up to.

One thing is certain, that if we break the rules of health we shall be punished. Nature will take no excuse for not knowing the rules. This seems pretty hard. What would you think of a teacher who punished every pupil alike in his school—both those who knew the rule and broke it, and those who did not know the rule and broke it? You would think him a very cross and unjust teacher.

No doubt you think that wrongdoers should be punished according as they do a little wrong or a great wrong. Christ tells us that the "servant which knew his Lord's will, and made not ready, nor did according to his will, shall be beaten with many stripes; but he that knew not, and did things worthy of stripes, shall be beaten with few stripes." But this is not the way Mother Nature treats us. She punishes those who know her laws and break them, with exactly the same number of stripes as she gives those who know not the

laws and break them. The only ones who escape punishment are those who learn her laws and obey them.

How does Nature punish us? Always by making us suffer sickness and pain. The pain is at first only slight—so slight often as to escape notice. Then if we still keep on breaking her laws, more pain is put upon us; and after some time—long or short, according to our strength,—she puts an end to life. She kills young and old, wise and unwise, men and women, children and infants.

What has been the outcome of all the pain and suffering which she has inflicted upon the sick and dying in bygone ages? One result is clear. She has goaded thoughtful men to study disease and try to find out the cause. But men have been very slow to learn Nature's lessons. She has inflicted pain and suffering upon the sick and dying for thousands of years. Greek, Roman, and mediaeval history relates how people have died by thousands from plagues and pestilences. We do not use these words nowadays to describe disease. These are the older names for diseases, like small-pox, yellow fever, and cholera, which have at different times spread over the thickly populated parts of Asia, Africa, Europe and America. In the summer of 1665, no less than 50,000 died in London alone of what was called the *Black death*. And ever since then, diseases have swept over portions of the old and the new worlds, carrying off thousands and thousands of people.

You might naturally think that people, who have been beaten with the terrible stripes which Nature inflicts, would try to learn her laws as quickly as possible. But they do not. Even as recently as 1898, in the Spanish-American war, for every man killed by a bullet, four died from disease. This was no worse than what took place in many European wars. Sword and bullets slew thousands, but disease slew its tens of thousands.

In 1902, in the war between Japan and Russia, a new state of affairs had come to pass. The Japanese taught the whole world a lesson. Over 70,000 of them were killed in battle, or died from the effects of their wounds; but only about 15,000 died from disease. According to the old way of carrying on war, Japan should have lost 280,000 from disease. How did they manage to save all these lives? The answer is easy. Her army surgeons had learned the laws of health and of disease, and the officers and soldiers obeyed these laws as faithfully as they could. No bad food was eaten; no bad water was drunk. No infected house was entered. How to save life during a terrible war was of the lesson which ignorant (?) Japan taught civilized Europe and America!

Now let me give you another example of the shameful way in which life is lost, and of how slow we are to learn the lessons which nature tries to teach us. Only about half the babies who are born ever grow up to be men and women. In England, one in every five dies within a year of its birth. In Ontario, in 1903, one-eighth of the babies died within the first year. In different parts of the United States, the death rate among babies is much less in country places, than in towns and cities. In country places, and in the open and cleaner parts of cities, the death rate is about 10 to every 100. In crowded

and unclean cities, from 25 to 30 babies die out of every 100, especially in hot weather.

Another fact. In the United States and Canada, taken together, no less than 150,000 persons die every year from consumption.

Surely these terrible facts will make you young people bestir yourselves when you become men and women. Many of these deaths are preventable. If you go to work with a will, you will save thousands of lives. First learn Nature's laws yourselves, then obey them, and afterwards try to get other people to obey them. Every child of ten years of age can easily learn the laws of health, and understand them; and, what is equally important, every child can help to spread a knowledge of these laws amongst other people. If only these two things were done—learning the laws and teaching them to others—for a few years, it would soon come about that diseases like consumption and diphtheria would be almost banished from off the face of the earth.

Some of the laws of health you know already, others will be explained to you as we go on in our studies.

CARE OF THE EYES.

Have you ever noticed how hard it is to read the names of the books in a book case, when the front of the case is covered with glass; or to see the figures in a picture when its face is covered with glass. Or, have you noticed how hard it is to see some parts of a blackboard in a school-room?

In all these cases, a person, if he wishes to see things clearly, must wiggle from side to side in his seat, or move from one part of a room to another. Of course, in some school-rooms, the blackboards are so good that every boy and girl in the room can see clearly every word that is written upon them. This is because no part of the board is smooth and shiny, but every part of it is a plain dull black.

Some blackboards are all right for a while after they have had a coat of dull black paint, but after the pupils and teachers have used the board for some weeks or months, it slowly gets smooth and shiny again, so that words or drawings placed upon it cannot be seen by pupils in some parts of the room. When this happens, it is very bad for the eyes, and the blackboard should get another coat of paint so as to make it all a dull black again.

But some blackboards are better than others. Some are made of ground glass, some of large slabs of slate; some of wooden boards, or of wall plaster that has been painted black. It does not matter much what a blackboard is made of; the great thing is that it should not be smooth and shiny.

Slate boards and ground glass boards cost a great deal of money, and last a very long time indeed; but sometimes they are smooth and shiny when first put into the school, and if they are, they are bad for the eyes and should not be kept in the school. For this same reason, shiny leaves in copy books, reading book, or note books, are bad for the eyes.

You should try to find out how the glass over a book-case, or over a picture, or how the faces of some blackboards shine and glisten and bother the

eyes. The cause is the same in all three cases; but it will be easier for you to get at the cause for the first two, than for the third. Let me give you a hint how to find out. Stand before the glass of a book case, or picture, and see whether you can notice the image of a window of the room reflected from the glass, just as you have often seen your own face reflected in a mirror. If you notice this, you have found out how a well-worn blackboard shines and glitens, and why it is hard to see the words that are written upon it. The light coming from some window in the room falls upon the blackboard, and then glances back to your eyes, so as to prevent you from seeing clearly.

In some very badly planned school houses, the children are seated so as to face one or more windows. The light therefore falls straight upon the eyes and hurts them. It is not so bad when the windows are placed on both sides of the room, though this is bad enough; but the best place for windows is behind the pupils and on their left-hand side, so that no shadow may fall upon books or papers lying on the desk.

And now I want to tell you about another thing that is bad for the eyes. It is bad to read a book with small, dim print; and it is bad for children to read even large print, if they are kept at it for too long a time. Physicians tell us that when boys and girls are kept looking at near objects, like books, slates, copy books, or sewing cards, all day in school, their eyes get tired and strained. They should therefore be rested every now and again, by looking at distant objects. Even a look across the room at a map or picture on the wall, for half a minute or so, is restful. But looking at objects within three feet of us for some length of time is tiresome to the eyes, and, if kept up for months or years will strain the eyes and produce headache.

One other thing I wish to tell you about. When boys and girls study their lessons at home, they have often to do so by lamplight. And very few of them know how to do this kind of work without hurting their eyes.

They often sit on a chair at the side of the table and face a lamp without any shade on it. This is quite wrong. If a book is too heavy to hold in the hands, you must place it on the table, of course, but in this case, you should always place a shade upon the lamp, so that the light will fall upon the page and not upon your eyes. If the book is small and not heavy, you should turn your back to the lamp, and get the light to fall straight upon the page. If you are reading in a room in daytime, you should follow the same rule. Sit with your back partly turned to the window so that the light falls on the book over your left shoulder.

A steady, bright light is the best for reading or writing at night. Flickering lights, like those from candles, gas-jets, or arc lamps are trying to the eyes. Again, if you are too far away from a light, when you are reading at night and the print cannot be clearly seen, almost without knowing it, you bring the book up close to your eyes. This throws a double strain upon them, the cause of which you cannot understand just now; but you may be quite sure that

steady reading or fine work of any kind is bad for the eyes even in day time, and very bad at night, unless the light is bright and steady.

Besides, there are a few things that even young boys and girls should notice for themselves. If one has sore eyes, or weak ones, or pain in the eyes, or cannot see clearly to read, or cannot see clearly well-known things at a distance, then there is something wrong with the eyes, and you should go to a doctor and have your eyes tested. If you have always to hold a book nearer the face than twelve or fourteen inches, you are near-sighted, and should wear glasses. If you have to hold the book farther away than seventeen or eighteen inches in reading it, you are far-sighted and need glasses.

If you have headaches often towards the noon hour, in school, or towards four o'clock in the afternoon, there is likely to be some trouble with the eyes. Of course this is not always the case. The trouble may lie in some other part of the body; but it is always safest, when things like these are noticed, to have a doctor examine the eyes and find out what is wrong.

Lastly, you must be careful not to catch disease of the eye from other people. There are some horrible diseases that may affect the eyes, by using water, towels, or handkerchiefs that diseased persons have used. Or, you may catch some of these terrible eye troubles by touching some parts of a diseased person's body with your fingers and afterwards rubbing your eyes. These diseases are caused by tiny invisible seeds, like those that cause rotting of the teeth, or like those that cause the hair to fall out. When they get into the eyes and start to grow, the eyes become red, hot, swollen and sore. The seeds are not all alike. One kind of seed will cause one disease of the eye; and another kind of seed will cause another kind of disease. And sometimes it happens that a disease spreads to every pupil in a school, by the seeds floating in the air of the room and getting into the eyes.

Have you ever heard of snow blindness? It comes upon people who have to travel long distances on long stretches of snow, as when one crosses a prairie in winter. The same kind of trouble comes upon people who travel across the Sahara desert. The long stretches of white sand in Africa, and of white snow in America, reflect the light so strongly into the eyes that after a while the nerve loses all power of doing its work.

It is part of the religion of an Arab not to shade his eyes in crossing the desert, and as a result, there is more eye disease among Arabs than among other people. They do not wear caps or hats like ours, with peaks or brims on them, which help the eyelids to keep out the painful glare of the sun, so the nerve in the eye gets slowly killed by the intense light, and at last blindness comes on.

CARE OF THE EARS.

The chief use of the outer ear is to help us to hear a little better than we can without it. The *real* ear lies deep in the bone in the head, and is therefore so well covered up that it can only be harmed when people are very careless, or very

ignorant. None of you young people would wish to be thought either ignorant or careless, and therefore will, no doubt, be glad to learn how to take care of the organ of hearing. Surely it is not necessary to tell you not to put small round objects, like beans or peas, into the outer ear. Only very foolish little boys or girls would do that. Such objects may be very hard to get out. Not that they ever do much harm in the ear, if they are let alone. Often they do none whatever, but sometimes in trying to get them out, they are forced further inward and fastened so firmly in the ear canal, that they can be removed only with great difficulty. Quite often, they will fall out, if the head is bent over to one side and the outer ear pulled so as to straighten the canal.

The outer part of the canal is lined with wax glands and hairs. The latter keep out the larger dust particles, and any small animals that might happen to enter the canal. Should an insect get in, it should be at once smothered with oil or water. After it is dead, it will either fall out on inclining the ear to one side, or it may be removed by syringing with warm water.

The syringe will also remove any cakes of wax that may form in the canal. It is not necessary to drop oil into the ear to soften the wax. As a rule, ear-wax is soft and comes away of its own accord from every healthy ear. But sometimes it slowly hardens in the crooked canal, and causes slight deafness. People who work much in dusty air are subject to this kind of trouble. They often undertake to remove the wax by the aid of ear-scoops or mops, and sometimes do themselves great harm. These little instruments are very useful in the hands of a skilled physician; but are dangerous when used by the ignorant. The best thing to do, therefore, when dulness of hearing comes on, is to see a good physician and be guided by his advice.

While the outer ear and canal may cause us a little trouble and pain now and again, it is nearly always the middle ear, lying inside of the drum, which gives rise to most of our ear troubles. The middle ear is a little cavity in the head, situated about an inch above the root of the throat, and joined to the throat by a little tube—the eustachian tube. A “cold in the head,” which has lasted for a long time, sometimes spreads up to the middle ear, along the eustachian tube. The redness, heat and swelling in the throat and nose are followed by ear-ache as soon as the inflammation and swelling have reached the middle ear. In very bad cases, the ear drum may break, and the ear-ache be followed by “running at the ear.” This is always serious, and sometimes ends by spreading to other openings in the bones of the head; now and then death results. For this reason, some life insurance companies will not insure the life of any person who suffers from this kind of trouble.

Colds in the head are bad enough in themselves for the reason just mentioned; but they become serious for other reasons. When the mucous membrane, or lining of the nose and throat, is irritated and swoolen, from a long continuous cold, it becomes a suitable soil upon which the invisible seeds of disease may fall and start to grow. When childrens' throats are in this state, and they happen to go into a house where there is measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or smallpox, they are apt to catch one of these diseases. Moreover,

children who suffer from these diseases are always liable to have trouble with their ears. For this reason, the doctor who attends the children is always on the lookout for ear-ache during the course of these diseases, and he places a flannel bandage round the ears to guard against inflammation of the middle ear.

How many of you young people, when you grow up, will continue to use some of the numerous "ear-drops" which are advertised for the cure of ear-ache? Or, how many of you will allow sweet oil and laudanum, or even strong brandy, to be dropped into an aching ear? How many of you will still use the old-fashioned remedy of roasted onions as a poultice? The hot onions are really much safer than the other remedies, because heat is always soothing to a painful ear. But why not use the heat of a hot water bottle? It is the heat that relieves the pain, as anyone may prove for himself by dropping some warm water into an aching ear, and afterwards getting the sufferer to lie with the ear upon a rubber bag filled with water as hot as can be borne. In all cases, these simple remedies should be used until the help of a doctor can be obtained.

In case of delicate children, or adults who are liable to ear-ache, it is a good plan to use the old-fashioned night cap, especially if the bed-room is a cold one. Sometimes a child wakes up in the middle of the night suffering from ear-ache. This is often caused by the ear next to the pillow being unduly heated in the early part of the night. Later on, the child turns on the other side, and the over-heated ear is exposed to the cold air of the room, with the result that the ear begins to ache.

A word about ear-trumpets. The larger forms are more helpful than the small ones. This is because the larger ones collect more of the sound waves than the small instruments do, and therefore make a deaf person hear better. But, as a general rule, these instruments are not nearly so helpful as the makers claim. It is safe to say that neither ear-trumpets nor ear-drums should be bought or used without the advice of an expert aurist.

The University Man in Journalism.

BY D. A. M'GREGOR, B.A.

HAS journalism a place for the University man? The question is one frequently asked, especially by juniors and seniors in the colleges. The answer depends almost entirely on the man, his aims, ambitions and qualifications, and on what he means by journalism. From the first he will find that but little importance attaches to the fact that he has a degree. The university's stamp may give him his opportunity, but after that, all will depend on himself. The world is a suspicious old fellow and counts his gold always with the aid of touchstone and scales. He takes nothing for granted, nothing at its face value.

If the young graduate's aim is to accumulate wealth, let him seek no short cuts through journalism. Times have changed somewhat from those when Horace Greeley managed the *Tribune* on fifteen dollars a week, and Dana work-

ed under him for twelve. But still the fact remains that the majority of the greater Canadian publications pay no dividends. With scarcely more than a dozen exceptions, they are bottomless sink-holes. If the young man seeks the lime-light, there are other avenues to it less thorny and more sure. Journalism is largely an impersonal affair. The work appears before the public; the worker remains in the background. People will read and never ask who wrote: and never know, unless the writer is a persistent self-advertiser, like W. T. Stead or W. R. Hearst, or Bernard Shaw. But if it is the strenuous life that he is seeking, with work that is hard but not unpleasant, and that is useful to mankind; if he is looking for a chance to do something, he will find no lack of opportunities in journalism.

And the country has a right to claim service from the university graduate. About one-half of one per cent. of those who pass through the public schools of Canada, enter the colleges. The other ninety-nine and a half per cent. remain at home and help pay the bills. For eight years at the public school, for three years at the collegiate, for four years more at the university, your graduate has been a drain on the public purse. He has been nourished by the country, and the country is only demanding its own again when it looks to him for some moiety of his culture shed abroad, for some cheer and consolation, some aid in solving the problems of every day, and the graduate owes it to his country, to his university and to himself to give what is asked. In no way can he do this more thoroughly than through the press. In no way can the university come into closer touch with the masses than by sending some of her sons into journalism.

The newspaper, to confine the discussion to that side of journalism which comes nearest the people, occupies a very large place in modern life. With the assistance of the railway and telegraph it has enlarged the world a thousand-fold for the average man, bringing him into daily touch with a variety of interests far beyond his own little sphere. It has widened his knowledge, broadened his sympathies, made him bigger and more cosmopolitan. Incidentally, it has broadened itself until its scope includes everything. It discusses every subject, literary, scientific, social, political, civic, moral, religious; even the small talk of the day finds a place. Its horizon is bounded only by human life and interests.

Its scope is boundless, but what of its function? At first glance, this seems to be to act as a sort of common purveyor of news and views. But its duty lies deeper. There is a moral value attaching to its product which raises journalism beyond the rank of a business and makes it a profession. It is generally recognized as true that a man's life and character are influenced, not so much by the amount or kind of work that he does, as by the way in which he spends his leisure, assuming, of course, that he has a fair amount of leisure to spend. To-day, a comparatively large portion of the average man's spare time is spent with his newspaper. He cannot fail to be influenced in some way by what he reads. He picks up his paper morning or evening, and finds before him a composite painting of the day that is gone. The events of interest

at home and abroad, found, focussed, and pictured by the newspaper telescope and camera, trimmed, labelled, and mounted, column after column, page after page lie fresh before him. Even the more important ones have been analyzed and opinions expressed upon them. The reader has naught to do but read and absorb.

Unfortunately, too often, he does simply absorb, and in this fact lies the journalist's opportunity and his danger. He can supply a paper where the comment is sane and moderate, and where the news is given position and space according to its real value, or he can supply the yellow sheet, where editorials, scare-heads and sensational trash are all intended to startle.

The evolution of journalism would make an interesting study. From the mere registrar of public opinion, a sort of weather vane, as it were, the press has become its creator and moulder. Public opinion, in fact, has become newspaper opinion. The seed is sown in the editorials, and the harvest gathered up in the news columns, in letters to the editor, in reports of public meetings, in votes and plebiscites. Where the editor gets his seeds, his ideas, though of first importance to himself, is from the public point of view, a matter of lesser consequence. He may originate them. He may borrow them. He is often accused of stealing them. The thing of importance is that he scatters them abroad and that his readers gather them up.

Thus has the press become the modern demagogue—using the word in its original and better sense—the leader of the people; and to it has fallen the task that was performed of old by the tribunes of the plebs. Its duty is to safeguard the rights of the citizens or to dragoon the citizens into safeguarding their own rights. And in these days of trusts and corporations, days, too, of public ownership and public control when the great industries come more closely home to the ordinary man, and when government touches the citizen's life at more points than ever before, additional watchfulness is needed. Someone must play the watchdog and bark when things go wrong. Publicity serves to prevent countless ills, if not to cure them, and through its position as the agent of publicity, the press has become the custodian of public morals, the pioneer of reform, the spur and critic of governments. It is even of late arrogating to itself, the duties of an attorney-general and chief of detectives. At times it comes dangerously near to acting as judge and jury. At others, it demeans itself into a common executioner and turns its columns into a public pillory. And through it all there hangs about it something of the "sacro-sanct" character of the old tribune. Its privileges are many, and the restraints upon it comparatively few.

In Canada, the press has a peculiar duty of its own to perform. We are a nation in the making, and have as yet, no firm fixed national ideals, no national type, only an ill-defined national sentiment. Split from the very foundations of our nationhood into a people of two races, two languages, two religions, and divided into an east and a west, each with interests that might easily be made antagonistic, we have thrown upon our shores every year a new population equal to four per cent. of the permanent residents of the country. It is

our business to assimilate these people, to make Canadians of them. It is not an issue that can be dodged. It is a matter of life and death with us. If we fail in our work the newcomers will make something of us, far different from anything we ever dreamed of. For they are coming in hordes, relatively four times as fast as they ever came to the United States, and the great cities there have ghastly tales to tell of what non-assimilation means.

The first generation of these foreigners will learn to speak English after a fashion. The next will learn to read it. And the first reading matter that will fall into their hands will not be works on ethics, politics or religion, will not be standard fiction, even, but the "far-flung" weekly or daily news sheet. These sheets will supply ideas to the newcomers and the character of the paper will mould the character of the immigrant. The press can instil what ideas and what ideals it will, can promote sectionalism or unity as it wishes, can form an east that is east only and a west that is west only, or a nation that is all Canadian with a virile Canadian spirit and a robust intelligent people, thoughtful, liberal, courageous, independent, truth-loving, stable, intolerant of corruption, impatient of anything tending toward disunion, insistent upon their rights. It can train the newcomers in the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship in a democracy, or leave them unschooled to brood over imagined wrongs, and flock after the leaders of the anarchy they have known in Europe, or to sink into an indifferent purchaseable mob, that will form a dead weight, hindering the nation's progress. This is no fancy picture. You have only to go to the Telluride region of Colorado for the anarchy, to Chicago and New York for the indifference. The same people are coming to us and we have enough of their characteristics with us already.

Unfortunately, the press can do little with the first generation. The schools and churches must do their work first. The second generation, however, is already with us, and the work of making Canadians is being done every day. But it is not only the newcomers who need to be drilled in Canadianism. Our national spirit is growing but slowly. The union is forty years old, but the provinces are not yet thoroughly cemented. British Columbia talks of secession now and then, while only a month ago a prominent Nova Scotian hailed a new Dominion Cabinet minister as one come down to them "from Canada." But as the provinces come to know one another, they will grow together. Here is a work for the press. You can't preach men into friendship, but you can force friendship upon them unconsciously by bringing them together every day. By presenting the people with the news of the whole country the newspapers are doing a great work. They are keeping the different parts interested in one another, and thus binding the whole together. They are teaching the people to know their own country. They are firing their imagination. They have but to make them think, and they will think imperially. The possibilities of an all-Canadian news service, of an imperial news service, are being widely canvassed at the present moment. These are organizations of the future, but their time will come, and then the Canadian press,

freed from its present dependence upon the American dailies, will be better equipped for its work.

The Canadian press has a future and the university man can find plenty of work in connection with it, work that must be done and that will give ample scope to any powers he may possess. And in this work he should have many advantages over his fellows. He has come from the home of ideals, and though the world sometimes sneers, it respects at the same time, and the graduate will do well to carry his ideals with him, "to reverence as a man the dreams of his youth." He will find plenty of use for any fund of moral and intellectual ideas he may possess. Opportunities will not be wanting for him to point out the need for pure motives in political and civic life, in business and in sport, and chances will be given him to put his maxims to the test. He will find many a problem, to the solution of which he can apply the time-seasoned old principles he has studied. He has learned to interpret the life of the past from the writings of the past, and will find it the easier to interpret for his readers the life that is being lived about them. He has had his imagination cultivated by the study of history, science or literature, and has learned the value of a wide vision; the better able then to insist on building for the future as well as for the present, to demand the broad-based reforms that bring peace and content, not the tinkering that ends only in irritation. He knows, or should know, his country and his country's history. His patriotism should therefore be the more thoughtful, the danger of his becoming a jingo less. He has learned to criticise, but to criticise constructively, not pulling down where he is unable to build again. He has come to see that there are two sides to every question, and that no one has all the truth. If his alma mater has done her best for him he will have left her with a lively curiosity and a thirst for truth, both most valuable to a newspaper man.

Of course the university man has disadvantages in entering journalism, but they are such as must trouble him in entering almost any walk of life. He has lived, as it were, a life apart. He has not been in personal touch with the world, and as the newspaper lives in the very centre of the stream of life, he must get down into that stream before he can be of much use to the paper. He must get to know men as they live to-day. The newspaper has to be made interesting and men are most interesting to men. The novice must learn to gather news, to recognize news when he sees it, or hears of it. He must find out for himself what people read and what they like to read; what they talk about. He must study human nature, both that he may be able to get news and that he may know what sort of news to get. A well-known American editor used to have but one bit of advice for his new reporters: "Find out where the human heart is, and make it pay rent." This does not mean that everything should be published which people will read. Far from it. There is news too sacred to print. It would violate secrets and serve no good purpose. There is news too vile to print. It would clog the presses and smudge the whole paper. There is news, too, dangerous to print, unless public safety demands it. It might cause a panic and do irreparable damage. But what the people

want they must have, if it will do them good or do them harm. The great public is very much like a child. It does not know when it is ill, and its medicine must be given it in disguise. The newspaper man must exercise judgment. A vast field passes daily before him. He cannot give attention to even all the legitimate news. He must learn to choose the best, and he must learn to choose quickly. He must learn to do things himself, must get initiative. It is true that a large part of his work will be done in the city within call of his office. But at times he will find himself at the other end of the province, at the other end of the country, perhaps. He must then give his own orders and act on them.

What of the qualifications necessary in a journalist? One of the greatest men in the profession in the last century was M. De Blowitz, who for thirty years represented the London Times in Paris. He used to tell those who came for his advice that "the man who would enter journalism should feel a positive call to this vocation, should have in him the unwearying vigilance which is an absolute condition of it, the love of danger, of civil danger, that is, and a real peril—a boundless curiosity and love for truth, and a special and marked facility of rapid assimilation and comprehension."

Sir Leslie Stephen laid more stress on the need for sound knowledge. "Know something really," he said, "at any rate, try to know something; be the slave of some genuine idea, or you will be the slave of a newspaper, a bit of mechanism instead of a man." Minute, detailed knowledge along some one line is almost a necessity, certainly an advantage. The newspaper has to speak on questions, often almost on the spur of the moment, and it must speak with authority. The aim must be steadfast, sure. There is no going back next day and revising the policy. Such a thing would be fatal.

Whitelaw Reid, United States ambassador in London and proprietor of the New York *Tribune*, one of the sanest of the great American dailies, gives advice somewhat along the same lines as Sir Leslie Stephen: "One must first know things," he says, "and where to find things; and in your reasoning about them, knowledge—real knowledge, not a smattering—of the history of your country is indispensable, and no historical knowledge will come amiss. Constitutional and international law, at least one must know. Modern languages will be most helpful. The literature of your own language should be studied until you learn to use the noble tongue to express to the best advantage and in the fewer words what you have to say. You should know your own country. You should know foreign countries, and thus chasten the notion that wisdom began with us and that liberty and intelligence hardly exist elsewhere. You should know the people, the plain, everyday, average man, the man in the street, his conditions, his needs, his ideas and his notions—and you should learn early that he is not likely to be overpowered by your condescension when you attempt to reason with him." There is a bill-of-fare beside which your broadest college course looks puny.

Bernard Shaw, too, has had his say: "Newspapers all over the world are always on the wrong side of every question. It is a true maxim that if a young

man can't fill a position in an office or a shop, if he can't sell matches or shoe-strings on the street, you can make a journalist out of him. Then he can write intelligently on any and every subject under the sun. I know what I am talking about, for I am a journalist myself."

In short, there are three necessary qualifications: Firstly, knowledge, general and specialized, ability to "write on any and every subject under the sun." Secondly, news sense, which includes the ability to get the news as well as to know it. Thirdly, ability to write quickly, concisely, and in almost any circumstances. Newspaper style is often sneered at, and no one knows its shortcomings better than the man who writes it. But he cannot help himself. His reports are not written in a quiet, comfortable library with books of reference about and hours of time ahead. His work is done too often in a crowded court room or public hall, on a swaying express train or in a noisy telegraph office where the operator snatches each sheet from beneath his hand before the last word is completed. At best it is done in the local newspaper room, where the reporter's meditations are interrupted by the rattle of typewriters, the hum of the linotypes, the roar of the giant presses, the dreary groan of the stereotypewriter's saw, or the city editor's impatient admonition to "hurry up that story, as the compositors are short of copy." There is no time there to pause for precision or force, no chance to round out the paragraph or verify the quotation. The reporter gets the habit of writing under pressure and on occasions when more time and better opportunities offer, he is unable to take advantage of them. It is a pity that the very agency which has set itself the task of maintaining the best British traditions should allow itself through haste and slovenliness to mar the beauty of the English tongue. But with the necessity of keeping pace with the rush of events in modern times ever before it, it is difficult to see how it can do other than it does.

There is an almost irresistible fascination about newspaper work. It appeals to the adventurous spirit in a man. The excitement, the constant variety, the daily struggle for a complete product cast their subtle influence over one. The newspaper man has opportunities better than most of seeing human nature in all its phases; he comes into contact with so many different types of life, and sees and speaks with so many different people. People are always interesting, when they are themselves, and the reporter, dealing with them, as a rule, when something unusual affects them, catches them off their guard and sees beneath the conventional veneer. All sorts and conditions of men are his legitimate prey. He will interview any body from prime-ministers and chief justices to wharf rats and sneak thieves. The variety of work is almost infinite, things seldom have to be done twice. Journalism too, is a fighting profession, and most men, whether they will admit it or not, dearly love a fight. Newspapers must take sides on important questions. It is expected of them, and as leaders of public opinion, they can do no less. They may be independent. They must be independent, if they are to speak disinterestedly and with real power. But

they cannot be neutral, and indeed, most newspaper men like the fray too well to want to be neutral.

But journalism is not all glamour; and the work is by no means light. "History is no easy science," said a great historian, "its subject, human society, is infinitely complex." The journalist's subject is the same, but while the historian can see his field from a distance, the journalist can get no perspective. He must view his little world from the dead level where he stands. His work, he knows, is ephemeral. Though its influence may last, it, itself dies with the day that creates it. And perhaps it is just as well. Scattering his energies, as he does, over so wide a field, it is almost impossible for the journalist to do work of real value along any line. His pictures attract a glance, perhaps an admiring glance, but they are not toned to last. To-morrow they will scarcely be remembered; next week they will be known no more. They cannot appear twice on exhibition, and if to the passer-by who gives one hurried look, they convey no message, then they have been made in vain.

The newspaper man has need of a sound philosophy of life, otherwise he is apt to become a pessimist. Taking the good as the normal, the press has fallen into the habit of reporting the lapses from the good as news. Consequently the reporter is obliged to come into closer contact with the dark side of life than with the bright side. He sees so much of thoughtlessness and cruelty and extravagance in high places, so much of misery and poverty and ignorance in low, so much of iniquity in both, so many nameless horrors in the great city morgue, so many sordid, petty crimes in the police court, that he often allows himself to lose sight of the assumption with which he started out. If he has been able to carry away from his university, an optimism with a broad, sure foundation, he will find that it will not come amiss.

The newspaper man's life is hard, his hours of toil usually long, the discipline and the grind, inexorable, and the reward, as the world counts it, not great. But there is an inspiration in remembering that a hundred thousand readers wait each day for his little product, and a joy scarce to be found elsewhere as one stands with his finger on the throbbing pulse of the world, of a growing nation filled with life, of a great city, and feels that his efforts to influence that tide of life have not all been in vain.



Landing of Count Frontenac at Kingston in 1673.

Queen's University Journal

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Editorials.

COMPULSORY SCIENCE DINNER.

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found a letter sent to the Journal by a prominent member of the final year in Science. The letter deals with the question of a compulsory Science dinner.

Some time ago the Engineering Society passed a resolution expressive of its desire that all science students should contribute to the support of the Science dinner and the fee levied for this purpose be collected by the Registrar. It is against this action on the part of the Engeering Society that the letter from a Science student protests.

The Journal is not anxious to intrude upon any controversy without a thorough knowledge of all the facts bearing upon it. The Science dinner is an annual function of the Engineering Society: and it constitutes one of the most important features of the existence of the Science students as a body. From attendance at it students in Science gain a great deal that is of importance to them. They hear addresses from men who have risen to prominence in various branches of the engineering profession. Through this means they are led to a keener sense of the responsibilities and possibilities of the life opening out before them. In this respect then the final result very often is a more serious undertaking of the task of preparation for service as a member of a great profession. It is the Journal's honest conviction that the annual dinner of the Engineering Society merits the support of every student in the Department of Science. This opinion, of course, is based on the belief that a dinner organized for students should not be marked by certain features to which many of those desiring to attend take strong objection. It is probably to ensure support for a function that means a great deal to the men in Science that the Engineering Society takes the action regarding the annual dinner fee.

But there is another side to the matter. The Engineering Society, backed by the governing body of the University that agrees to collect the additional fee, forces all Science students to contribute money to the support of its annual dinner. The principle upon which such action is based is entirely wrong.

Students should not coerce students in any matter. And it may be taken for granted that a Science dinner that does not so commend itself to the students as to command complete financial support is lacking in some respects. Make the Science dinner what it ought to be and bring to bear upon those who will not attend the disfavor of an intelligent and tolerant public opinion and the necessity for a compulsory fee will disappear.

Regarding the action of the University authorities on the matter it is to be presumed that they act upon the request of a majority of the students concerned. But in some respects it appears that their action is of doubtful wisdom. To increase the fees of Science students for the purpose of ensuring support for the annual dinner of the Engineering Society is to put on this function the stamp of the approval of the governing bodies. Through this action the dinner becomes a feature of college life for which a fee is demanded by the University. The dinner fee must rank with those other fees levied upon students who use University apparatus in laboratory work. And as such its purpose and the responsibility for its addition to the cost of a course in Science should be distinctly avowed in the Calendar of the School of Mines. We are not so sure that it would not be quite proper for the authorities of the School of Mines to take over the management of the function in question and levy a fee for its support. But to leave the control of the dinner in the hands of the students and allow them to introduce features which some of the students do not favor is in principle wrong, and is moreover unfair to the students who do not wish to attend owing to these features. The Arts reading room and the Engineering dinner are features of college life that are of value to all students. But the principle of student management and University compulsory collection of fees cannot be defended. We talk of self-government amongst the students. But if actions are to harmonize with professions the fees to support optional student activities should be collected by students.

FRATERNITIES AND THE UNIVERSITY.

At Princeton, President Woodrow Wilson has inaugurated what is known as the "squad" system. It is one of Mr. Wilson's aims as head of a great university to train the men who come under his charge for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. "I am not an educator," says Mr. Wilson, "never have been one or want to be. I despise the mere accumulation of knowledge. But I want our students to feel the formative influence of the university in their lives. I want to make them good citizens in this democracy. They can't get that from an exclusive association with a small coterie of congenial spirits. They must have contact with many kinds of men and have a chance to know their professors and instructors. All college men can't be great scholars but they can all be good citizens. I have all my life looked on education as a public question, intimately connected with the welfare of the state." The fraternity which flourishes so remarkably amongst the students of institutions across the border tends to narrow the circle of men with which its members come in contact. Members of a certain society come finally to

form an exclusive set living apart from the general mass of the students, more or less out of sympathy with their habits of thought and ways of living. This is a poor training for future citizens of a democracy. It is to correct the influence of the fraternity as a barrier to a common social and intellectual life amongst the students that the "quad" system has been established at Princeton. The purpose of the new system is to broaden the social life of the students; and the purpose is gained by the formation of larger groups than those of the fraternities. Members of the same group live together, dine in one hall, are in close touch with certain members of the faculty. The "quad" system then represents a widening of the bounds of the fraternity and a relaxation of the feature of close association amongst members.

To those who know fraternities at all President Wilson's ideas of their influence must commend themselves. They really involve a division of the students into a number of exclusive groups and inevitably tend to narrow life in its most important features. Many fraternity men are personally beyond reproach and to some extent remain unchanged by association with the members of their group. To some extent too, it is possible, to enjoy membership in a fraternity without losing interest in the common affairs of the student body. But to even the best men of exclusive organizations the club house and the congenial companionship of which it is the centre prove so powerfully attractive as to involve a narrowing of the circle of friends and of interests.

THE LAYMENS MISSIONARY MOVEMENT.

Inspired by a belief that missionary work is an important agency for the promotion of Christian ideals amongst rude or uncivilized peoples the laymen of various denominations of the country have begun a movement to augment the funds at the disposal of missionary boards. Such an object should enlist the sympathy and support of all men who desire the widening of the bounds of civilization and the general betterment mankind. There are few at present who require to be convinced of the value of the work of missionaries amongst foreign peoples. Occasionally one hears it said that less attention should be given to foreign missions and more to home missions. Criticism, too, is often directed against the pious but inefficient and unpractical type of missionary to whom important work is entrusted. But the results of the missionary work done by the representatives of the various churches are so obvious as to brook no denial. They include the spread of Christianity amongst peoples sunk in ignorance and superstitious belief. And when a nation has once embraced Christianity it has taken the first great step on the path of progress in civilization. Through various means the churches have in the past struggled to provide funds to support missionary endeavor. Lay members have perhaps been generous in their support of missionary work. But they have more or less stood apart from the actual workers, sympathetic, but not enthusiastically co-operative. The new movement to which reference has been made involves a change of attitude on the part of laymen. It brings the laity closer to missionary work. And the achievement of such an object is pregnant with significance.

cance for the future of the great task of raising the level of civilization amongst barbarous or pagan peoples. In Toronto the laymen's missionary organization has undertaken to raise \$500,000. In other cities similar organizations have been set on foot with similar objects in view. They are supported by men of prominence and ability who should be able to make them effectual in rendering assistance in missionary work. It is gratifying to note that Kingston is falling into line, with an organization at whose head are men of integrity, capacity for enthusiasm, and energy.

Editorial Notes.

The schoolmen in the fifteenth century worried themselves over questions of value and just price. They laid down certain rules for the guidance of those engaged in trade. No commodity was to be sold for more than a just and reasonable price. What is a just price? Can this price be regulated by reference to moral standards? Moral exhortation may be of value in determining the profit of those engaged in production but it will not fix the price, which in the end cannot depart far from the cost of production at the hands of a representative firm.

In its last issue the Journal broached the question of proportion and perspective in college life. With us it is on honest, perhaps erroneous, conviction that at Queen's we do tend to over-emphasize the social side of our life as a community. Our numerous social functions involving the participation of a large number of students cannot fail to constitute a serious drain upon our energy and time. We do not advise that our students assume sombre mein or monkish habits. But is it possible that the pleasure of existence would entirely disappear if the social panic that seizes us in the fall term were somewhat moderated.

We observe with mingled amusement and satisfaction that under the influence of New Year resolutions many of the students have assumed airs of determination and lofty seriousness. And this is well. It is proper that as students the library and the workshop should possess for us charms that even the rink or the gym. cannot equal. Any one desiring proof of the necessity for a union or club room at Queen's needs but to observe the patronage which is bestowed on the dressing-room at the rink when the outer door of that building is placarded "No skating: ice wet."

At the time of our last issue the athletic editor was devoting his energy to the management of the conversat. As a result of this devotion—one of the results—the Journal went to the printer minus its section on athletics. The prospects of our various teams and all other interesting features of college athletics will be thoroughly discussed in No. 6.

The Journal is not sure that it favors professional coaching for the Rugby teams. It is convinced, however, that our players would not suffer from coaching at the hands of a competent man. Our football, too, will be cleaner and better if an amateur coach can be secured. As has been demonstrated time and again systematic coaching is indispensable in the production of a good team that distinguishes between rugby as a scientific game and rugby as a rough and tumble wrestle. The new game demands system and precision and gives greater scope for the work of the tactician.

If improvement of the present basis of the distribution of Qs is not made many will be disappointed. It is well to maintain an open mind on the matter and not to take it for granted that the present system is without merit or that it is beyond improvement. Those who favor some changes in the basis of distribution as well as those who do not would be satisfied with the verdict of a committee of investigation. The Athletic Committee should as far as possible be free from interference at the hands of the A.M.S. Should not a representative committee be appointed to investigate and recommend some action?

It is a pleasure that the Journal learns of the success of Dr. Campbell Laidlaw, who is at present pursuing advanced studies in London, Eng. Dr. Laidlaw immediately after his arrival in England had a place on the staff of St. Mary's Hospital, London. Recently, however, he has been appointed assistant physician and opsonist to the out-patient department of the Great North Central Hospital. It is our sincere hope and expectation that Dr. Laidlaw will continue to meet with the success and good fortune that his ability and energy so thoroughly merit..

The Journal, too, is thankful for a word of New Year greetings from Dr. R. K. Paterson. "Bob" is an ex-captain of our Rugby team and during his college career was considered one of the most honorable and able men at Queen's. Writing from 12 Gordon St., London, the seat of a colony of Queen's men, Dr. Paterson tells his impressions of English rugby. "I saw Oxford and Cambridge play their annual rugby contest in London a few weeks ago and liked the exhibition very well." The sportsmanlike spirit of the English footballists was a feature of the Oxford-Cambridge game that appealed to Dr. Paterson. "Never a word on the field but playing the game all the time."

Arts.

THE Arts Society is not in a healthy condition, and if it is to count for much more than a nonentity something must be done to create a greater interest in it and to increase the attendance at its meetings. Except on rare occasions it has been difficult to secure a bare quorum. So little, indeed, has been the interest shown in it that it would not be unreasonable to suppose that some of

the members of the freshman year are not much more than aware of the existence of such an organization. Yet, it must be admitted that the society has a place to fill in college life. As the university grows larger there is an apprehension that that invincible loyalty which has accomplished so much for Queen's in the past, will not prevail with all its former strength. This, it must be recognized, is not altogether an empty fear, and if Queen's is not to lose as well as gain by expansion, we must look more to the interest shown in the affairs of each faculty as being the mainstay of the wider university spirit. If the Arts Society does not do its share in this work it has not accomplished its true purpose.

The constitution says,—

The objects of the Society shall be:

- (a) To serve as a bond of union among its members.
- (b) To promote the general interests of the Arts Faculty.
- (c) To control the sending of delegates from the Arts Society to functions at this and other universities and colleges.
- (d) To manage and control the Reading-room in the Arts Building.
- (e) To control the Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis, and, when deemed advisable, direct its policy.

If we consider the scope of the Society's jurisdiction and the way in which the objects the constitution sets before it are carried out, it is not difficult to see where the weakness lies. In the first place it has not direct control over very many paramount interests, most of the control is does exercise being indirect. For instance, the delegates to college functions are named by the Final year and the candidates for the Concursus are all named by the different years. It is true that the Society has the confirmation of these nominations, but in actual practice the other organizations have the virtual power of nomination. As for directing the policy of the Concursus, it seems that the Society was successful in obtaining only 47 cents of the \$5 collected in fines last year. The management of the Reading-room is quite properly handed over to a commission, but it ought to be noticed that such a policy insures discussion of reading-room affairs by the Society only twice a year. With regard to the second object mentioned, so much that pertains to the general interests of the Arts Faculty seems to be left to the Years that little remains for the Arts Society to deal with. Whenever, as in the recent Alma Mater nominations, a topic of real live interest comes up it does not seem difficult to bring out a large attendance. In brief, then, it seems that the limited powers given to the Society and the indirect method of administration is in a large measure responsible for the lack of interest manifested.

How, then, it might be asked, can the present state of affairs be improved? It is difficult to see how wider powers could be given to the Society, and it is questioned if anything could be gained by instituting more direct means of control. There is, however, great room for improvement in the matter of providing interesting programmes, and providing them from the beginning of the college year when the value of time is not so evident to the student. Pro-

grammes of any sort have been conspicuous by their absence, and it is not too much to hope that, if they were furnished, the Arts Society could boast of a larger attendance at its meetings and could do much more than it now does towards "serving as a bond of union among its members."

The Literary Society of the Faculty of Education, at their regular meeting on Dec. 18, were favored with an illustrated lecture on the "Development of the English Novel," by Dr. O. J. Stevenson. A tone of realism was given to the lecture by throwing on the screen pictures of the various authors whose works were being discussed.

Treating of such an extensive subject, the lecture was necessarily more or less of an outline, but, as Dr. Stevenson said in his introductory remarks, it had a beginning and an ending; and those who listened to it went away with some definite idea of the different schools of English novelists and their relations to one another. The novel, said Dr. Stevenson, had replaced the drama because it was peculiarly fitted for the depiction and the analysis of the complexity of modern life, a complexity that came more and more in evidence in proportion as man recognized the powerful influence of external conditions, environment and heredity in moulding his life. The English novel, a systematic study of which had to begin with Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*, was at first comparatively simple in character and confined itself almost exclusively to the treatment of manners and sentiment. With Scott it became extremely comprehensive and composite and has continued so to the present time. Sketches were then given of idealistic, realistic, and sociological novel writers and their theories. With regard to modern fiction it was pointed out that our historical and romantic novels were merely developments from the novels of Scott and that the present favor in which the breezy and racy short story is held, is largely due to the disappointing conclusions reached in the problem novels of such writers as Hardy, Tolstoi, Ibsen and Zola.

"Early Roman Religion" was the subject of a paper read before the Philosophical Society on Dec. 16, by Prof. Campbell, the honorary president. Roman religion, he said, could be conveniently divided into four periods: (1) the tribal period, (2) that resulting from the influence of Magna Graecia, (3) that produced by contact with Etruria, (4) that which was the result of the influence of Egyptian and Oriental beliefs. The paper read treated exclusively of the first period. It was pointed out that all religions, and none more so than Christianity, were profoundly influenced by the environment and physical conditions in which the people professing them were placed. The Greek and Roman gods, many of which were often considered as identical, were, as shown by their early significance, really separate and distinct deities. Then followed an interesting description of the attributes of the early Roman gods, attributes which were constantly changing and becoming more and more martial as the Roman people turned from their early pastoral and agricultural habits to more

warlike ones. The relation of the Roman to his gods was a contractual one and the most prominent feature of their worship was propitiation. The ceremonies of worship were quite early taken from the individual family and performed for it by the state with the consequence that the personal relation of man to the gods was reduced to a minimum, and art, inspired by religion, was singularly lacking.

The Political Science and Debating Club are presenting an attractive programme this term. The speakers who will address the club are as follows:—Dr. J. B. Bonar, Master of the Mint, Ottawa; W. E. Rundle, Manager Toronto Branch of National Trust Co.; W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labor; C. M. Hays, President G.T.P., General Manager G.T.R.; W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., Ex-Pres. Manufacturers' Association.

NEWS NOTES.

The Inter-Collegiate debate with Ottawa takes place here on the 21st inst., the subject being Resolved, that the Dominion Government should establish a system of old age pensions. Messrs. Chatham and Fife speak on the negative for Queen's.

The Dramatic Club are endeavoring to make arrangements with Mr. Sinclair Hamilton, their recent instructor, to have him give an entertainment here some time during this term.

A prize of \$5 is offered by the Arts Society for a new yell.

R. M. McTavish has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the board of Reading-room Curators, caused by the absence from college of Mr. G. A. King.

Prof. Morison has announced that he will give a prize in pass history to the student taking the highest standing in the year's work. All those taking first class honor standing will be given a certificate to that effect.

The freshman year at their last year meeting last term had a mock trial in which one of the members was accused of courting and proposing to a certain young lady. Needless to say he was found guilty, but was strongly recommended to mercy by the jury. The judge imposed a small fine, which the accused, after negotiating a loan, was able to pay.

The '09 social evening on Dec. 17 was very successful. After the regular meeting a shadow pantomime was produced on a large white screen placed across the room, while a stentorian feminine voice of sepulchral gravity read a poetic interpretation of the rather amusing scenes which were represented. Several musical numbers were given, after which came refreshments and a general good time.

The students remaining in the city over the holidays have every reason to be indebted to Principal Gordon and Profs. Shortt, Dyde and Morison for so kindly entertaining them. Prof. Morison treated his history students, who remained here in exile, to a Christmas dinner at the Hotel Randolph, after which a glorious and hilarious evening was spent at the professor's home.

Science.

PERSONALS.

J. F. Pringle, who is on the Transcontinental engineering staff at La Tuque, Que., was visiting friends in Kingston during the holidays.

J. D. Trueman was summoned to his home in St. John, N.B., quite suddenly during the vacation on account of the serious illness of his father, Judge Trueman.

C. D. Brown will remain in college a couple of weeks longer to complete work for his C.E. diploma, after which he will visit his relatives in England.

Mr. T. H. Hogg, president of the Engineering Society of the University of Toronto, will address the Engineering Society of Queen's next week on the Niagara power development.

R. M. Calvin, who had his right hand painfully injured by a circular saw in the mechanical laboratory some time ago, is almost quite well again.

A short time ago Shirley King was threatened with serious injuries to his eyes as a result of an accident with acids while at work in the chemical laboratory, but quick action on the part of those present prevented any bad effects.

The Reyes brothers were in New York for the Christmas holidays.

JE M'APERCOIS QUE.

You may drink but shall be forsaken, swear-off and you will drink alone.

J. E. Sears, '10, is about to take unto himself a wife.

"Goldie" is to be allowed to rest in peace this month.

Kid McKay is buzzing lady palmists. The symptoms point towards "shiverings" of the heart.

It is astounding to note the latest propensities of our friend Harding, he cannot even skate around the rink twice alone; furthermore, he has learned to play chess and can now cuss quite fluently in French. Of course, no reflections on Sweezy.

Jack Marshall is open for engagement as an "educated plumber" especially qualified to direct B.H.P. operations. Should the prony brake appear to do its duty he enthusiastically pours oil on the ropes.

"That good looking Mr. Lawson" will likely go to Montreal and Toronto with the basket-ball team. W. E., this is leap year. Cackle! cackle! cackle! Prenez-garde les hens.

Rube, alias Tiny, alias Cupid, has well deserved his new name. He cannot even walk into a drawing-room without knocking over the piano or the jardiniere.

It is too bad poor Osborne cannot keep quiet for even a few minutes. While on his way down from Toronto he got his feet hopelessly entangled in Cupid's cobwebs.

M. Y. is *not* a vegetarian. At the Hub recently:

What's yours?

M. Y.—O—o—o—o! Do you sell any beef tea?

"Clap in and clap out" is becoming quite popular among science students. We do not object to freshmen participating in such games, but we do object, yea, and very strongly, in the case of men with one foot in the grave and the other shoving dirt in on the top of it. Ye rosy-cheeked, bald-headed, bearded, octogenarians should learn to play these osculatory games without making a noise like a cow pulling her hoof out of the mud. Please look wise, Findlay, and get some practice.

Science students all report a very pleasant vacation. Many of them found fields for usefulness which resulted in financial returns even to the extent of twenty-five dollars a day for short engineering expeditions.

The annual Science dance will be held in Grant Hall on February 14th. While the number of guests will be kept down to three hundred and fifty, the event promises to surpass in grandeur any of the dances so far held in the hall.

There will appear in another number of the JOURNAL a photograph of Professor R. W. Brock, who, as we all know, has been appointed Acting Deputy Minister of Mines and director of the Geological Survey of Canada. Although nobody regrets more than the Science students of Queen's the loss of such an esteemed member of the faculty, yet we can congratulate Professor Brock on taking up the work of such an important office at this time when it will require the energy of a man of his stamp to carry through. That which is Queen's loss is our country's gain.

COMPULSORY SCIENCE DINNER.

To the Editor:—

Dear Sir,—In your last number of the JOURNAL there appeared an article discussing the Science dinner, but the writer of that article omitted a few facts which I would like to bring before the students.

What does the Science student get out of the Science dinner? Recognizing the fact that what he gets to eat is scarcely worth discussion, the question is, what else does he get out of it? Perhaps he hears a few pleasing addresses, perhaps a few white-washed jokes in new disguise, perhaps some poetry or nicely worded philosophy from some arts professor, or perhaps he gets some scientific information from some of our successful engineers, but as to the last, the writer has got to find the student who ever got any real scientific information at a dinner.

Should a student go to the dinner merely for pleasure, or because of its educational value? Is it worth the price he pays for it? Some men go to the dinner because they think they will get some personal touch with the engineers, some because they want a good feed, some because of a vague sense of duty toward the Engineering Society, or some, as at our last dinner, to get glorious-

ly drunk. By the time a man reaches college he is capable of deciding these things for himself, and no doubt if a sufficient number consider the dinner worth the price it will be a success, and if not, it will die a natural death.

The idea of this article is not to knock the dinner, but to put the facts clearly before the students that they may judge for themselves.

A short time ago the Engineering Society passed a motion virtually asking the Science Faculty to make part of the fee for the dinner compulsory. The motion was, "That the Engineering Society ask the faculty to increase the society fee from one to two dollars, one dollar of which is to go towards the Science dinner." The society has since received a communication from the faculty complying with their request. In spite of the fact that the Science dinner of recent years has always had a deficit of from fifty to sixty dollars, the treasurer's report for last year shows a surplus of about one hundred and twenty dollars. The gentleman who brought in the report showed that the two preceding years also had a large surplus, and that the surplus has been growing at the rate of about fifteen or twenty dollars a year. The surplus for last year would have been considerably larger if some members of the Science dance committee had not spent some of the Society's money on a supper for themselves before bringing in their financial report.

In view of these facts, why should the Engineering Society ask the Faculty to increase the fee? What do they intend doing with the extra money? Is it fair to the governing body of the university to ask them to raise their fees as we are now at the seventy-nine dollar mark, and just even with Varsity, and to the prospective student seventy-nine dollars sounds a good deal less than eighty. Furthermore, it is well known that our best students are those who have to work hardest for that seventy-nine dollars, and if we could only afford to lower our fees instead of raising them, we would get a still better class of students.

It is well for the Engineering student who does not feel the pinch for money to consider those who can ill afford extra expenses. Have we any moral right to collect money from a man for a function which he may not care to attend?

SCIENCE STUDENT.

Medicine.

ON the evening of Dec. 17th, Dr. and Mrs. Third were "At Home" to the members of the final year. Shortly after eight o'clock over forty guests had been received, and from then until the hour of departure a most enjoyable time was spent by every one present.

In the early part of the evening each student was presented with a biographic booklet containing the life of the eminent French physician René Laemec, who did so much to advance the knowledge of scientific medicine.

Master Third gave a recitation "Chloroforming Grandpapa," which brought forth much applause and which if put into practice would, no doubt, satisfy the opinion of Dr. Osler himself.

The '08 octette rendered several vocal selections in their usual rousing style. J. R. Hurtubise with his melodious voice sang a solo "Les Rameaux." Solos were also given by Messrs. Bradley, Daley, Beggs, Ford and Magill and were much appreciated.

At 10.30 a most sumptuous repast was served, after which all enjoyed a real old-fashioned medical smoke, cut tobacco and pipes being liberally supplied by the genial host.

All to soon the boys became aware that the evening had passed and after joining hands and singing "Aul Lang Syne," took leave of their most hospitable host and hostess at whose home they had spent an evening long to be remembered as one unsurpassed in enjoyment.

Never was cheerier crowd than that which gathered at the British American hotel the evening of Dec. 18th, when Dr. Ryan entertained the final year at dinner. Nearly sixty guests sat down to a bill-of-fare that put into the shade the finest medical dinner yet; and for an hour and a half knives and forks clattered busily, corks clucked (tell it not in Gath) glasses clinked and every thing was as merry as the genial host, a splendid service and a sumptuous meal could make a crowd of hungry and appreciative Meds.

The meal finished, the toast of "The King" was drunk with due honors. Then followed "Queen's," proposed by H. A. Connoly, and gracefully responded to by Principal Gordon. The last of the evening proposed "The Class '08," and showed a microscopic acquaintance with their excellencies, the President, Vice-President and Secretary replied to the toast in fitting terms. T. R. Ross in a neat speech toasted "Guests" and this was answered by delegates from the junior years and several doctors present. E. J. Myers brought forward "The Ladies" and H. Dunlop and H. H. Milburn replied, the former doing justice to the excellencies of the matrons and the latter striving to do justice to their sisters and daughters gifts and graces. R. M. Bradley's toast "Our Host" ended the list and it was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

During the evening the Medical Octette sang several numbers; J. R. Hurtubise gave "Les Rameaux" in excellent voice; W. Beggs sang very finely "May of Argyle;" and A. L. McGill brought down the house with a couple of comic songs..

It was on the edge of the "wee sma' hours" when "Auld Lang Sync" brought the happy gathering to an end and all departed deeply grateful for this additional token of Dr. Ryan's friendship and hospitality.

Dr. Palmer, formerly house-surgeon at the Kingston General Hospital, now holds that same position at Rockwood. W. Beggs, final year, has been appointed to fill the vacancy made by the changing of house surgeons at the former institution.

Dr. A. Williamson has been appointed secretary of the Medical Faculty owing to the resignation of Dr. Etherington.

Dr. F. R. Nicolle, who graduated in '06, is now in the city. He intends writing on the New York State council examination in the spring.

'08 IN COMPLAINT.

They say that Medicine is a sell,
That doctors all are liars.
Then now'll we prove it, who can tell,
One *begs*, no two are *buyers*,
And *coal* comes high, we've lost our *fee*,
Can scarce afford our poor degree,
We must *buck* up and, ill or well, O,
Degrees we'll have tho they *cost-ell-O*.

Heard at Nurses': Maiden--"I have watched thee *Daly*."

Divinity.

NOW FOR THE HOME STRETCH.

NEW Liskeard, Jan. 2. "The Rev. J. A. Donnell, M.A., pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Haileybury, was married Miss May Emilie Smith, of Toronto, on New Year's day, by the Rev. Mr. Pitts. The wedding was a quiet affair, only a few of the family's near friends being present. The Rev. Mr. Donnell and wife will occupy the manse at Haileybury. Their many friends extend congratulations."—*Silver City Notes*. Good boy, Jim! We were wondering when you were going to do it. The Hall extends its very best wishes. Next, please!

Book XXVIII, and chapter 6, of sacred writ.

Of interest to the class in Apologetics.

"Whence have come these men and women?
Whence these youths and maidens fair
All these clever, handsome students,
Who each winter gather here?
From baboons and pretty monkeys
Of the pentadactyle clan,
From the chimpanze, and lemur,
Come these students, "spick and span."
All the philosophic knowledge
From the slugs and earth-worms grew,
Mathematics, science, physics,
Both the geese and donkeys knew.
And this music, swelling grandly

Through the college halls each day
Is the chorus to the squealing
Of a little piggy's lay.
"Tis no wonder that the glee club
Calls a halt so often now,
When you think it's but the echo
Of the mooing of a cow,
Gaelic spoke the protoplasm,
While in French the orang. swore,
Still in Hebrew sting mosquitos,
And in German hill-frogs snore."

Two stories are told of a worthy and respected member of the freshman class in Divinity. Scene, in both instances, the prairie:

Story 1.—A student missionary had just arrived on his field of labor. On his first Sabbath he starts out to preach at the different appointments. He comes to a school house, which he takes to be one of his preaching stations. He enters and finds a large crowd waiting. He preaches to them an able and eloquent sermon, after which he gives them a fatherly talk about his work and what he expects of them during the summer. At the close of the service he finds that a mistake has been made. The appointment was that of an Anglican clergyman, who sat on one of the back benches listening attentively to the sermon and no doubt highly edified. Exit Presbyterian student in much confusion.

Story 2.—One day the same student goes out hunting. The gun is loaded for bear, but he follows up the first coon track he comes across. After toiling all day and catching nothing he spies what he thinks is a real live bear. He takes careful aim and fires, and, not misses, but hits, the mark. He runs forward to claim his prize. It was not a bear, but his own cow that he shot. Result: no more cream for porridge, but lots of fresh meat.

THE NEW ORIENT.

Just for "auld sake's sake," Queen's would take pleasure in welcoming Mr. T. H. Billings, M.A., back to his Alma Mater, but when he brings with him such a timely and bright address as he delivered before the Y.M.C.A. on Dec. 13, she is doubly pleased in extending him a cordial reception. Mr. Billings is general secretary of the student Y.M.C.A. of Canada and has recently been engaged in very successful work in connection with the student Y.M.C.A. in Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces. Last May he was one of the delegates to the International Convention at Tokio, Japan, and it was around this great world assembly of Christian workers that he grouped his remarks to give in his simple, undemonstrative, yet sincere and effective manner, a picture of the regenerated Orient and its calls upon the Canadian student.

The convention was held in Tokio because the government of Japan, through Baron Hayashi, the foreign minister, had invited it to hold its session

there and because Japan most strikingly presents those conditions peculiar to the regenerated east which will have to be met by every Christian missionary. It is hard to realize, said Mr. Billings, how wide-awake, how thrilling with energy and life the modern Japan is. John R. Mott, famous for his work in connection with the student volunteer movement, had remarked on the large number of Japanese going to foreign lands to study foreign institutions and methods whom he had met on the ocean liners. Tokio had no less than 60,000 students within its limits, a larger number than any other city in the world could claim. But the Japanese were no imitators. Their system of education was based on the German model, yet it was thoroughly Japanese. Happening to go into a Buddhist tent meeting one night, he was surprised to find an organ in use there, and printed tracts distributed just as one would find in a typical American gospel tent. The Buddhists, however, claimed that they were but adhering to the teaching of Buddhism in making use of these. One could not fail to be impressed with the fact which the Japanese were so fond of impressing: "Japan adopts nothing, she adapts everything."

The conference was composed of 600 delegates from all parts of the world, including such distinguished men as Sir A. Simpson, president of Edinburgh University, and Professor Alexander McAllister, the great anatomist. The Oriental delegates were all men of high standing who could speak fluently and effectively in English. The keynote of all the addresses was struck by the Korean minister of education when he said, "The East is awake; she is not now trying to make all her young men old." The powerful grip Christianity had taken on China was shown when a professor from the modern university of Pekin told how thirty students of that university had refused government positions at \$300 a month to receive a paltry \$8 per month for teaching the Gospel to their countrymen. If the conference, with its representatives from almost every nation of importance in the world, taught anything it taught it had found the true basis of unity in the oneness of one great purpose.

After an interesting description of a missionary tour of the towns and cities of northern Japan, Mr. Billings concluded with an eloquent appeal for further effort in this work of evangelization. A professors' movement, such as had been started by Simpson and McAllister was, he considered, as necessary as a students' movement. Nor must we overlook the far-reaching effect of our work at home. It was shameful to see the large number of clean-living, honourable young Canadians who still lacked the one great essential of all true manhood. "Queen's," he said, "with her increasing number of students, has a wonderful opportunity for moulding Canadian life and character. But no man liveth unto himself. If we are successful in our work here at Queen's we are sending out an influence that goes round the world."

Ladies.

THE Assembly of the Returned was convened on the evening of Monday, Jan. 6, 1908. Though the Christmas vacation, that solid wall dividing work and play, was not past and gone, this one night still intervened and even the most studious felt no revival of interest in the trials of Michael Kohlhaas or the 'ultimate inexplicability' of 'inseparable association.' No regular order of business is followed here as in the Levana Society, but each is entirely free to speak as often and on as many different subjects as she may desire, provided she be not interrupted too violently, and the even tenor of her way disturbed by the clamor about her. This time the assembly took the form of an experience meeting.

"Where were you, A---? At home?" cried the Noisy One, as the sweet little girl from D— joined the company.

"Yes, and so busy packing furniture that I scarcely had time to hang up my stocking Christmas night. Never let any one you know move in the winter unless the weather man is in a more Christian-like mood than he was this year."

"I had a daisy time," cried the girl who always has funny experiences to relate. "We all went up to Beaverton for New Year's, just in time for the New Year's dance. Something funny happened there, too. The doctor next door gave us some venison, and as he's not usually distinguished for his generosity, we thanked him very muchly, and then, as none of us liked it, passed it on to our next door neighbors--on the quiet, you'll understand. They, like ourselves, were too polite to refuse the proffered dainty, but worse than us threw it out and the doctor's dog carried it back home. When we came away they were all wondering who should apologize and how to do it."

"That's one place where Christmas would not be exactly a time of 'peace on earth, goodwill to man,'" said the Sober One, who is always drawing perfectly evident conclusions and giving them forth with a learned air.

"And meek little Emily went to New York! When's she coming in, Ethel?"

"Not for a few days," responded the Atom, who, notwithstanding her small size, has a brain of colossal proportions, and will doubtless travel westward in April, carrying medals and a red hood.

"But what did you people in Kingston do all vacation?"

"Sleep," murmured Bernice. "No ice, nothing doing."

"Oh, yes, there was a little excitement," interrupted Alix, and, hopeful and expectant, all turned to the speaker whose accounts of college events are always fresh and spicy. "There was a jolly little New Year's party given for some of those stranded here all vacation. Everyone went dressed to represent some character in Dickens, and we had a splendid time. But one trusting, confiding man, who wa s not very well acquainted with Dickens, went to a fellow-student, one of those "silent men who do things," you know, and besought his aid. The aid was given only too willingly, and off went the friend dressed to represent some fictitious character whom he was assured lived, moved and had

his being in Barnaby Rudge. When the trick was discovered the guest lost his saint-like demeanor and his ruffled feelings are still far from being soothed."

"What a horribly mean trick to play on anyone!" exclaimed E—, who objected to all practical jokes ever since she had once been victimized.

"Nothing horrible about it," objected another. "He should have known better than to trust the other man so perfectly, and he should have known Dickens better, too. No doubt he's one of those science men who think of nothing but dynamos—whatever they are—and all those other dreadful things that you hear them talk about."

"Oh, were you on the train from the west?" said the new arrival.

"Well, I guess I was," said the freshette with the dark curls. "Aren't Scotchmen gallant? I think they're lovely."

"Yes, some of them are, but wasn't it cruel of the Cameronian to fleece the Lamb?"

"I wonder how many ice-creams are equal in price to an orange and an apple," said she of the mathematical mind.

"Ask the critic," said one who knew. *But the critic wasn't there.*

"I've reached the land of corn and wine," hummed the hostess, as she passed the candy and 'curly peters' and the company proceeded to demolish the Christmas dainties which had come from a far-away "Glen."

"Girls, do you know it is eleven o'clock and lectures begin to-morrow?"

"Aye," came the doleful benediction, "to-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mary Ann—Happy New Year!

Eliza Jane—Same to you!

Miss A.—Who is Mr. Pennop?

Miss B.—Why, he is the saint in Dicken's "Barnaby Rudge."

Let it be known that there are still a chosen few who appreciate Coto, for he has said: "I think the first virtue is to restrain the tongue; he approaches nearest to the gods who knows how to be silent."

Overhead at Christmas:

Little niece, who was to entertain—"Auntie, shall I ask Florence Williams?

Auntie—Certainly, she is the minister's daughter.

"Little Niece—Do minister's daughter always get asked to everything?

Auntie—Surely.

Little Niece—I wish father had been a minister and not a miserable sinner.

It is an interesting study to guess what year a girl belongs to by her head-dress. As a general rule, the freshette wears a braid under; a sophomore pins the braid up and omits the ribbon; the junior puts her hair upon the top of her head, and the senior starts to take her's down again. The "post-mortem" often wears her's quite low.

And the editor said unto me, "Write." And I said, "What shall I write?" The ever-recurring question of the contributor, as he sits, with wrinkled forehead and pen suspended, thinking, thinking. But my thinking is cut short for my pen, though German, does not share the proverbial slowness and patience of its fellow-countrymen. Already the drop of ink is about to fall. It is not wholly un-German, however, for it reminds me irresistibly of the obsequious willingness-to-serve of the pretty German official—when he has been tipped.

Will historical facts about Berlin University or information about its courses be of interest to Queen's students, especially the feminine portion? Probably, but not when one has an easy chair and the JOURNAL. Perhaps I can bring back some of the frivolous impressions of the frivolous foreigner, who touched the fringe of the garment of the great institution, without detracting from its dignity and reputation. I shall try.

Pushing back with a considerable exertion of strength the great, heavy doors of the huge, bare, rather ancient-looking building fronting on Unter den Linden, one is at once in the midst of a mass of students, who seem always to fill the rotunda. Of course, it is between lectures; even at eight o'clock it is between lectures, for in hard-working, deep-thinking Germany lectures begin at seven a.m. and continue till eight p.m. This has solved for me the formerly insoluble mystery, why the honour German classes in Queen's are at eight in the morning. It is due to the desire of the professor to create a German atmosphere, to get the local color, as it were. And surely no one would quarrel with this well-established principle of art. Having made our way to one or other of the immense corridors, we have a chance to look about us and see what manner of man the German student is. Evidently it is quite safe to classify him as an "eating animal," for of the eight thousand students, seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-five are eating buns and the other five are desolate because they have none. And *student* in this case includes also the women students, of whom there are a goodly number. Here came our second frivolous impression. At Queen's, promenades and conversations in the halls are indulged in only with a surreptitious feeling of impropriety—I wonder if I should have written *were*?—but in Germany Dame Propriety looks kindly on such things, and I imagine, having had no actual experience I cannot be sure, that the regulation formula is, "May I have the pleasure of demolishing my bun in your society." Thus they accomplished at one and the same time the two delightful functions of promenading and having refreshments; or they take possession of a window and forget the stream of humanity drifting past them.

The ordinary German student, masculine, has an air of rather more self-importance than his Canadian brother, probably because he has a more assured position, belongs to a distinct class in society, and so has more traditions to live up to. This is self-importance positive. Where a man displays on his left cheek one or more ugly-looking scars there is usually self-importance comparative. And when a smooth-faced boy can walk into class with his face strapped and bandaged, the quality is superlative and can go no further. He has had his first affair of honor, the modern representative of the duel. It ill becomes a frivolous foreigner, I know, to touch on anything so serious as German honor, but these scars, so very similar in position and appearance, unconsciously suggest to me the doctor who could go to a school and vaccinate sixty children in as many minutes.

But we must hasten on, up the long stairs to the rooms especially dedicated to Ausländer. Here there reigns an air of unconventionality and good-fellowship which at first makes the stranger feel more strange but later makes him very much at home. Groups of students stand or sit around chatting, generally in German of varying degrees of badness. But often from this corner or that float a few words in English or French, or Russian or Danish, or some other mother-tongue. When we are less new, we begin to take stock of this class to which we belong. And verily we are a motley crowd. It is almost a wonder that the enterprising Kaiser Wilhelm does not provide for us quarters and a few dozen show-men in uniforms with brass buttons. We might rival the other crowd of Ausländer whom he keeps in the Zoo. "Professor P.'s menagerie" is gathered from all quarters of the globe. To-day we are between a Russian and a Jap., to-morrow a Frenchman and an Englishman, or woman as the case may be, and the day after probably a Swede and an Italian or a Roumanian and a Dane. Behind us is an olive-skinned student whom our American cousins fear, as they darkly whisper, maybe a negro! But he hails from India, of as pure Ceryan blood as they. Before us is one who does not seem to fit any of the national types we know, and speaks German, French, English, everything with great ease. Later we learn he is Portuguese and comes from Brazil. And so we could go round the whole class did not the entrance of Professor P. put an end to our scrutiny.

The professor's inches are few, so he strives to make the best of them. But the idea of pompousness is largely dispelled by the good-humored twinkle in his eye as he looks over the class. It is not a lecture, but a seminar, in which the students are expected to take part, and usually the expectation is amply fulfilled. When a general question is asked, instead of nobody answering, as would certainly be the case at home, half a dozen answer at the same time. They disagree, contradict each other, get louder and louder, till finally only the young lady from Holland, who affects reform dresses—something midway between a princess gown and a morning wrapper, I may explain for my feminine readers—or to the Italian Herr Doktor in the frock coat, or perhaps the Kentucky school-teacher can be heard above the din. Then the little

professor throws up his hands in comic despair, with; "Bitte, bitte, mein Damen und Herren," and it all subsides in a laugh. One morning in the week there is oral reading, when every nationality affords amusement to every other. We notice the mistakes peculiar to the others, forgetting the German pit-falls set so thick for our own unwary tongues. The professor, too, is amused and amusing as he sits round on the desk and perpetrates all kinds of facial contortions in his efforts to show the required position of the vocal organs. But I must not give the impression that is it all "beer and skittles." There is plenty of hard work for those who wish to do it.

These immortal words remind me that I have not mentioned the "beer," for there is beer not only figuratively but literally. A very pleasant custom of Professor P.'s is to invite his students to make little expeditions outside the city, or, if the weather is not suitable, to meet him somewhere in the city for a social evening, and of course there is beer. To a German any sort of social function without beer is perfectly unthinkable. When there is such unconventionality in the class-room, the imagination of the reader may picture an evening round the long tables with beer-mugs and coffee-cups. "Gaudemus igitur, juvenes dum sumus" is the watchword. Naturally the evenings are much appreciated by the students, who have here an opportunity not only to meet the Herr Professor, and sometimes the Frau Professorin as well, but to learn to know each other. And soon the surface impressions of race difference are lost in the truer and more lasting one that "Man to man, the warl o'er may brithers be for a' that."

Paris.

E. M.

Alumni.

A recent meeting of the Council of the Royal Historical Society of London, Eng., N. A. Brisco, M.A., PhD., of New York, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society. Dr. Brisco graduated from Queen's University in 1900, and in the spring of 1903 was appointed Scholar in Economics, Columbia University, N.Y. The following year he was appointed Schiff Fellow and subsequently received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Last spring he published a monograph, "The Economic Policy of Robert Walpole." This secured for him his election. Dr. Brisco was formerly tutor in History at Queen's under Prof. Ferguson. He is now an instructor in the college of the city of New York. He is the first of our graduates to receive this honour, though among the few Canadians enjoying the distinction is the Chancellor, Sir Sandford Fleming.

On Dec. 14th, Miss Eva Miller, B.A., '02, was married at the home of her parents, at Switzerville, to Dr. James Mitchell, '99, of North Battleford.

A happy and merry home was saddened on Christmas morning when Rev. Dr. Campbell was called home to his reward. Rev. Dr. Campbell was born in

Montreal in the year 1846. When quite young he entered Queen's College, where he graduated with B.A. and M.A., afterwards graduating in Theology. In the fall of 1870 he left for Edinburgh where he took a brilliant course in mathematics and political science. After returning from Edinburgh he went to Renfrew as assistant and successor to the Rev. Mr. Thomson. During his stay in Renfrew he received the degree of Doctor of Science from Queen's. After the death of Rev. D. J. McDonnell, of Toronto, he was appointed convenor of the General Assembly's Augmentation Fund, where he showed his executive ability in a marked degree. In 1897 he received at the hand of the church the highest office in its gift when he was elected moderator of the General Assembly at Hamilton and at the same Assembly was appointed agent of the Century Fund. The remains of the late Rev. Dr. Campbell arrived in Renfrew on Thursday afternoon. The funeral service took place on Friday afternoon.

THE REV. J. J. WRIGHT, B.A., '85.

In the autumn of 1881 "down to Queen's" from Peterborough Collegiate Institute came three stalwart youths, aptly described as the "big three," Max Dennistoun, John J. Douglas, and J. J. Wright. The men of the eighties still remember Wright as a capable scholar, a whole-hearted companion and an influential leader in the student life of the university. So surely did he win his way in the regard of his fellow-students that he became editor of the *JOURNAL* in 1884 and 1886, and on his return to study Theology after a year's absence from College, he was elected to the presidency of the Alma Mater Society.

Shortly after graduating he accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian congregation of Lyn and for nearly ten years he ministered to two villages and an extensive rural district. His thoughtfulness as a preacher, his faith that solid, patient work tells for the uplift of the community, his knowledge of men and his subtle gift of inspiring confidence not only secured the attachment of his people but marked him as a man equal to still larger responsibilities.

The "rush" to the Yukon of ten years ago was a call to the Presbyterian church to send strong, mature men to minister to the thousands who hurried breathlessly into that fierce elemental struggle for gold. In Sinclair, Wright and the Pringle brothers, John and George, Queen's gave of her best, and shoulder to shoulder with them in the early days stood the forceful A. S. Grant, from the sister university of McGill. The lure of the north, its vice, its heart-break and its rude laying bare of the inmost souls of men made the work of the minister most exacting. Mr. Wright stood the test. Those who know the story of the north know what a tribute this was to the sympathy, wisdom and virility of the man. He saw clearly that the church must adapt itself to the peculiar conditions and needs of the country, and the form of institutional work that he established and vigorously maintained for nearly five years at Whitehorse gave him a singular influence over its shifting and elusive population.

For the greater part of the past three years Mr. Wright has been engaged in the delicate and difficult task of aiding in the Queen's endowment campaign. His experience and tact, his intimate knowledge of the best traditions of his Alma Mater and the persistent enthusiasm for her advancement, made him a



Rev. J. J. Wright, B.A.

worthy representative. Only those who are immediately associated with him in the work know how arduous and unselfish has been his service and how greatly Queen's is in his debt. In the prime of manhood, with growing mind and intense devotion to principle, he will modestly and faithfully bear a true man's share in the development of the higher life of Canada.

Exchanges.

WE welcome to our table the few magazines published by the students of high schools and collegiate institutes throughout the country. Several of them are very attractive and reach a high standard of literary excellence. *The Magnet*, from Jarvis Collegiate, Toronto, is the best of these that we have seen. It aims at "being altogether a students' paper" and is well calculated to foster that *esprit de corps* which is often lacking in our high schools and which, when present, does so much to increase the efficiency and influence of the school. The Christmas number of the *Magnet* contains a very readable biographical note on Rudyard Kipling, and two short stories, which are, of course, valuable more for what they "promise" than for what they are. The form Reports are made the vehicle for a great deal of good-natured "joshing." The Notes and Comments and the reports of the various school happenings are well written and interesting even to an outsider. We congratulate the *Magnet* on the high standard it has set and wish it continued success.

The *Oracle*, from the high school, Neepawa, Man., is a credit to its editors. Considerable attention is paid to the mechanical side of the magazine and the result is a neatly-printed and well-arranged little periodical with a very attractive cover. Storiettes there are in abundance, a couple of essays, and even some poetry. Indeed the *Oracle* is quite determined to make its presence felt in the world. Its ambition is unbounded. In the last issue we even find an exchange column. We are glad to make the acquaintance of the *Oracle* and will follow its development with interest.

The December number of *The Mitre* is full of good things. Perhaps the most notable thing about it is a certain healthy enthusiasm, signs of the stirrings of a new and vigorous spirit, in Bishop's College, which is breathed alike through the editorials, the athletic columns and the article on "The Future of Lennoxville." Two specially interesting articles are "The Norse Discovery of America" and "Canada through French Eyes."

"To see oursel's as ithers see us" has not been unpleasant to the JOURNAL this term. The ex-men have been uniformly complimentary. We take the liberty of reprinting some comments from our contemporaries:

"Among the fortnightly papers that come to us we do not find any that pleases us more than the Queen's University JOURNAL from far-off Eastern Canada. It is businesslike and neat and publishes interesting news concerning its territory.—*University of Arizona Monthly*.

The Queen's University JOURNAL is always a welcome visitor and never fails in interest. Its "Comments on Current Events" is somewhat apart from the beaten track and the furrowed rut, from which, too often, college papers

are unable to advance themselves. "A Day's Drive in Saskatchewan" gives an interesting treatise on the people of the West, while "Down the St. Lawrence in a Motor Boat" depicts the scenic beauty of the surroundings of Kingston in an able manner.—*Xaverian*.

The JOURNAL is alive to the value of contact with the outside world, which is maintained in Comments on Current Events; and it devotes 10 per cent. of its space to this department, such subjects as Oxford's Standing as a Twentieth Century University, Prison Labor, Manual Training, Reckless Deforestation, Financial Crisis, and the Asiatic Immigration. By this means the students have presented to them in their own paper the social, religious and industrial questions of the day. Would it not be an improvement if the *Gazette* did likewise?—*Dalhousie Gazette*.

A college publication of superior quality is the Queen's University JOURNAL, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. There is no fiction in this magazine—for it really is a magazine of information—but its place is supplied by "Comments on Current Events." These comments are not on trivial things, nor carelessly written. They display that same care and depth of study that marks the research work of all English publications, from the London *Times* downward. In one of the recent issues such subjects as this are discussed: "Oxford's Adaptations to Modern Conditions," "Prison Labor," "Manual Training," "Conservation of Dominion Timber Resources," "The Vancouver Race Riots," and "The Financial Situation." Editorials—Leaders we should say for an English publication—also receive careful attention. The editor is not afraid to take up space. If three hundred words is not enough for one editorial, he takes four hundred. The JOURNAL is not dull. It contains much news, besides, covering all the colleges allied to the University, and now and then adding a little spice to liven the pages.—*University of Oregon Monthly*.

We are glad to observe through her journal the determined effort of Queen's University to keep her athletics free from anything that savors of professionalism. During the last few years our Canadian games have been threatened by a strong tendency toward professionalism, and it is with great pleasure we learn that Queen's, one of our greatest centres of education, is strong against anything that is not purely amateur.—*Manitoba College Journal*.

We appreciate the following from the Queen's University JOURNAL when we recall our own various rejoicings this year over football, etc. "To the world without we have shown in an imaginative and unique way that we are young and alive: as for ourselves we are instinctively aware of a friendship for one another, being drawn closer by that unifying influence which knits together in a more abiding friendship the lives of boys who have shared with each other the secrecy and the suspense of some ridiculous unheard-of prank. And there

are others whose footsteps do not follow the banners of their classes who now realize almost intuitively that they have let pass one of those incidents of college life which give it its color and charm and pleasant recollections."

The JOURNAL is now a fortnightly college magazine of some seventy pages. We notice though that, because now "reports of football games, of social functions, of lectures and meetings have to be published a week or more after similar reports have been widely read in the city papers," that the JOURNAL is seeking a remedy for the weakness that comes from infrequent publication. The remedy proposed is, of course, to make the JOURNAL into a weekly magazine. We congratulate the JOURNAL on its present thrifty appearance, and wish them all success in their present vigorous project of expansion.—*The Argosy.*

For possession of the maximum number of these excellencies rather than for unique distinction in any one respect, we very highly commend the November 15th number of Queen University JOURNAL. Its appearance is improved by a couple of cuts of such excellence that one wishes there were more. The first article, "Expansion and the English Drama," displays a literary quality which ranks it with the best current magazine literature. Vigorous editorial discussion of several such questions as "The Annual Rush," "Queen's and the Church," "The Q. and the Purpose it Serves," shows that the JOURNAL is trying to be a real force in the life at Queen's. The departmental divisions of Arts, Science, Medicine, Divinity, Ladies, Athletics, Alumni, Exchanges and Music enable the JOURNAL to present a more accurate reflection of the whole university than is possible in most college magazines. Whether or not we agree that writing comments on current events is a necessary part of college journalism, it is indisputable that the strong and ably written articles in this section are very interesting as an expression of the views of university men on present day conditions and needs. A report of the recent conference on Church Union, several book reviews, and the usual De Nobis page complete a magazine number that for comprehensiveness and general excellence is hard to equal.—*Acta Victoriana.*

Queen's University JOURNAL has adopted the plan of publishing in each number one or more articles descriptive of Canada and her people. These may not, perhaps, seem so interesting to the university students themselves, as to one here in the States knowing the country as well as they do; but it seems safe to say, they do. For a good description of something real is always interesting. The description of the French habitant in "Some Impressions of Quebec," is well worth the reading, and it seems a pity that more magazines do not have articles along these lines—the people and things one meets in everyday life are for most, interesting—and are really not so commonplace after all. Why so many college stories have their heroes and heroines in the realms of kings and queens is a profound mystery. It certainly is not patriotic to say the least.—*The Buff and Blue.*

The enthusiastic editors of the Queen's University JOURNAL are bent on forming an epoch in the history of university journalism. The last number speaks of the possibility of a weekly issue. If this suggestion is followed, and the standard of literary excellence is preserved all we can do is to stand and wonder where we cannot pretend to follow. We shall heartily welcome a weekly record of the academic life of Kingston, and as the spirit of emulation is strong in our blood we shall reserve for some future date, when St. John's numbers its hundreds where it now numbers its tens (may the day come soon!) the attainment of some similar ideal. In the present issue of our contemporary the articles of a general and literary character are ideal for the purpose of a magazine which seeks to bring students into touch with the great life around them.—St. John's College Magazine.

Queen's University JOURNAL still maintains its high standard.—University of New Brunswick *Monthly*.

"Seems to me," murmured the kid, as his mother came at him with a hair-brush and his father with a slipper, "it seems to me that they both have the same end in view."—*Ex.*

Athletics.

THE ONLY REMEDY, BY CAP.

IN the last issue of the JOURNAL there occurred on the editorial page an article entitled "A Professional Coach." The article was certainly a fair-minded one and full of many suggestions. The statement that the present system of coaching must be changed is undoubtedly true and is expressive of the opinion of a large number of the followers of the game. It is clear that the failure of the team this year must be looked on in the light of experience. The lesson was a hard one, but it should produce some good results. This year Queen's had an efficient coach, of that there is no doubt. What was the matter? There is only one possible answer and that is that the coach was not given full control of the team, or if he was offered it he did not accept it. To produce first-rate teams a coach should have full charge of all practices and should select the teams. It is only in this way that a coach can do himself and the players justice. The American colleges pin their faith to one man—the coach; he gets credit if he makes the best of his material and discredit if the reverse is the case. Naturally he regards his work as a pretty serious affair. According to the present system at Queen's, where the control of a team is split up among four or five persons, honor can easily be bestowed if the team is a successful one, but there is great difficulty in placing the blame for a poor team. Such a system is plainly defective and does not produce the best results. The only remedy is to hand over the players to a competent coach and let him do his best, unhampered and alone.

There can be no doubt that such a measure would cause those engaged in the game to take their work a little more seriously than has been the custom the last few years. Where a good coach is in charge of the teams there is only one way of getting a place and that is by playing good hard football. Past performances and personal popularity would not count, and football ability and that alone would mark a man for a place on the teams. For if a coach knows that on him alone rests the responsibility for the success or failure of a team, he is likely to select his men with an eye to men's football powers and nothing else.

Whether such a coach should be a professional or not is really a secondary matter. If an ex-player could be prevailed upon to fill such an exacting position it would be preferable, if not, the Athletic Committee should have no hesitation in procuring a competent professional. They have already committed themselves in engaging a professional coach for the track team and a refusal to do the same for the football teams on any other grounds than those of economy would certainly not be logical.

HOCKEY.

A meeting of the C.I.H.U. was held on the morning of Jan. 7th in the Windsor hotel, Montreal. There were present: W. Martin (Pres.), from Toronto; H. W. Macdonnell (vice-pres.), from Queen's; A. C. Pratt (sec.-treas.), from McGill; B. Reynolds, representing McMaster, and a representative from Laval University.

The chief business was the application of Laval for admission to Senior and Intermediate series, of McGill for Intermediate series, and the application of Woodstock for Junior series. These clubs were all admitted and the following senior series drawn up:

- Jan. 17.—Queen's at McGill; Laval at Toronto.
- 24.—Toronto at Queen's; McGill at Laval.
- 31.—McGill at Toronto; Queen's at Laval.

Feb. 7.—Laval at Queen's; Toronto at McGill.

- 14.—McGill at Queen's; Toronto at Laval.
- 21.—Laval at McGill; Queen's at Toronto.

There will now be three districts in the Intermediate series as in football, namely, A, in Montreal; B, in Kingston; and C, in Toronto. Each district will decide a winner, and play off as in rugby football.

A meeting was held on Jan. 8th in the Gymnasium for the purpose of drawing up the schedule for the Junior and Intermediate series. E. O. Sliter represented the K.C.I., Cadet Watson the R.M.C., and H. W. Macdonnell Queen's.

The Intermediate series is arranged as follows:

- Jan. 17.—R.M.C. I at Queen's II.

Jan. 22.—Queen's II at R.M.C. I.

In the Junior series Queen's III drew a bye and the following schedule was drawn up :

A.

Jan 27.—K.C.I. at R.M.C. II.

Jan. 29.—R.M.C. II at K.C.I.

B.

Feb. 3.—Winners A. at Queen's III.

Feb. 5.—Queen's at Winners A.

BASKET BALL.

The lovers of this excellent indoor game are pleased with the fact that it has been recognized as a regular intercollegiate sport. Largely through the efforts of the Queen's players an intercollegiate league has been formed, comprising McGill, Toronto and Queen's. Mr. J. B. Saint, of Queen's, is president of the league.

The following is the schedule for the season's games :

Jan. 18.—Queen's at McGill.

Jan. 25.—Toronto at Queen's.

Feb. 1.—McGill at Toronto.

Feb. 8.—Toronto at McGill.

Feb. 15.—McGill at Queen's.

Feb. 22.—Queen's at Toronto.

A practice game was held on Jan. 9th, in the Gymnasium, between the city Y.M.C.A team and Queen's. Queen's won by a large score; they worked the ball in closer, and were better shots than their opponents, who were doubtless greatly handicapped by the large floor space. The Queen's team was as follows:

Defence, D. Fleming (captain), J. B. Saint; centre, S. S. Cormack; forwards, L. K. Sully, A. P. Menzies.

The dates for the inter-year basket-ball games have been arranged and are as follows :

Jan. 11—Year '09 vs. Year '10.

18—Year '09 vs. Year '11.

25—Year '08 vs. Year '09.

Feb. 1—Year '10 vs. Year '11.

8—Year '08 vs. Year '10.

15—Year '08 vs. Year '11.

22—Year '08 vs. Year '10.

29—Year '09 vs. Year '11.

All games are to be played at 2 p.m.

INDOOR ATHLETICS.

The newly organized Boxing, Fencing and Wrestling Club is showing great activity. Already a large membership has been secured, and the work of the club promises to be a very interesting feature of the gymnasium work. Physical Director Palmer is acting as instructor, and under his guidance the members of the club are doing excellent work. It is the intention of the club to hold a tournament towards the end of February, when boxing and wrestling contests will be put on. The classes will be as follows: Lightweight, 135 lbs. and under; middleweight, under 158 lbs. and over 135 lbs.; heavyweight, 158 lbs. and over. Fencing contests with French foils will also be held.

The hours of the club are as follows: Boxing—Tuesday and Thursday at 3 p.m. Fencing, Wednesday and Friday at 3 p.m. Wrestling, any hour in the forenoon.

The general classes in the gymnasium are well attended and good work is being done under the physical director. There are many students, however, who would be greatly benefited by a good course in gymnastics, yet who do not care to take the trouble to attend the classes. This is rather regrettable as gymnasium work forms a training which no other form of exercise can give.

Physical Director Palmer wishes to call the attention of the students attending the gymnasium classes and also of the student body generally to the fact that he has prepared a series of exercises for private work in Remedial Physical Culture. Acting on the results of the medical examination, which everyone attending the gym. classes must undergo, Mr. Palmer prescribes exercises which are intended to remedy weak points brought out in the medical examination, and which do not receive the special attention they require in the work of the general classes. The directions for the exercises are in book form and every student attending the gymnasium should make it a point to secure them.

Music.

ALTHOUGH it is an event now long passed, yet it is only fitting that a word be said about the musical programme of the Conversat. On the whole it was a good programme; in parts it was exceptionally pleasing. Miss Macdonnell sang with evident sympathy a sky-boat song, the melody of which represented aptly the regular rise and fall of the oars. Miss Massey sang a dainty song, "At a Pantomime" and that delightful "Happy Song" of del Riego's. The singer's rendering of the latter was especially pleasing, for she expressed with happy abandon all the enthusiastic joy of this little rhapsody. Miss Bajus sang a "Creole Lover's Song," by Dudley Buck. Like most of

Dudley Buck's songs this one is good but difficult and must be heard more than once to be fully appreciated.

Apart from this, Miss Bajus' singing was appreciated because her tone work was brilliant and of good, full soprano quality. Miss O'Hara sang two pretty songs, "Proposal," by Brackett, and "The Nightingale has a Lyre of Gold," by Whelpley. The first song was particularly charming. Miss O'Hara's voice is a pure and sweet soprano; a delight to listen to. Mr. Arthur Craig sang "The Turnkey's Song," by Reginald de Koven, and though he was suffering from a severe cold, he so delighted those who heard him that they demanded two encores. These were two little Irish songs which he sang well because of his fine appreciation of the situations they described. To all these musicians from the city, the Conversat committee and students generally are very grateful for the entertainment they provided.

To the old guard of the Glee and Mandolin Clubs, Miss Buschlen's playing was of added interest because it recalled some incidents of the trip two years ago. The sight of that violin made some of us think of a devoted youth whose feet went from under him on some ice and down he fell with the violin in his hands; and of a fair lady who, attracted by the sound of his fall, turned around and with withering glance, exclaimed, "Is my violin injured?" apparently quite careless whether this devoted youth was injured or not.

Miss Singleton was the accompanist of the evening, and her playing was capable and sympathetic, as it always is.

The musical clubs have not yet announced the date of their city concert, but likely it will be about the end of January. Since the orchestra is in a position to contribute several instrumental numbers to the programme, the intention of the musical committee is to secure a vocal soloist as the special attraction for the concert.

Comments on Current Events.

A PERIOD OF TRADE TREATIES.

AFTER the war of independence had brought an end to the colonial or dependent period in the history of United States the young republic found its foreign trade menaced by the hostile attitude of England. A certain school of American historians has attempted to prove that in the colonial period the motherland pursued a selfish course in regard to the industries of the United States. They find evidence of the influence of mercantilist theory in certain restrictions on the export of colonial products. The agricultural staples of the southern states such as rice, tobacco and indigo found easy entrance to English markets because they did not compete with home products. But New England, driven to manufactures by a stubborn, rocky soil found that the output of her industries was not welcome in England. In 1740 an English manu-

facturer complained of the industries set up north of Virginia and their prejudicial effect on English manufactures.

As early as 1732 there were in New England six furnaces and 19 forges for the manufacture of iron; and in 1750 slitting mills for the production of iron rails were established. Through the Navigation Laws, the Enumeration Act, &c., the motherland made what has been interpreted as a selfish attempt to save herself from colonial competition. The effect of these measures has, however, been greatly exaggerated. It is scarcely to be doubted, indeed, that by English trade legislation of this period the prosperity of the colonies was increased. The policy of England towards the American colonies cannot be described as liberal. The war of independence was, however, not provoked by commercial causes.

After the war, though the bulk of colonial trade consisted of an exchange of products with England, the United States began the negotiation of treaties with foreign countries. In Europe the idea that the new commonwealth was a unit for free-trade found root and seemed to enhance the difficulty of working out treaties with European nations. Attempts to negotiate a treaty with France failed; and American statesmen had to content themselves with enunciation of the principles that trade between nations should be governed by mutual reciprocal advantages and by the principles of free trade. In later attempts to establish special relations with England and Holland failure was again the reward of American negotiators. These repeated failures led to a change of instructions to the men charged with the task of working out trade arrangements. The United States, after 1784, began to realize that its liberal ideas must be abandoned and a policy of retaliation adopted. Madison and Adams who had represented the American government abroad, abandoned free trade principles. In 1811 Congress asked for power to enact a navigation law. Then followed a series of acts against England, which took the form of discriminating tonnage dues, prohibition against British trade, and various miscellaneous measures. It is thus that United States after the separation from England passed through a period dominated by liberal ideas in matters of trade, gradually assumed a haughty and self-assertive mood and finally settled down, perhaps half-consciously, to a thorough going policy of protection. In Canada, too, there was an era of our economic history marked by the predominance of liberal ideas. Attempts to establish reciprocal trade relations with United States have, since the Reciprocity treaty, ended in failure. And each rebuff has served to arouse our spirit of independence. In 1878 Canada adopted a protective tariff, in a moment of impulsive self-assertion. The United States has held rigidly to protection. On the whole Canada has done the same—though in the case of the English preferential duties its rigidity was somewhat relaxed. And at present, too, a treaty of trade has been concluded with France and awaits ratification at the hands of parliament. The evils of protection are only emphasized when held to in rigid doctrinaire fashion.

UNREST IN IRELAND AND RUSSIA.

We in Canada have this at least to be thankful for, that social unrest and discontent are not rife amongst us. In Russia the terrible condition that has existed for the past five years remains unchanged. The trouble began in the discontent of the people at their exclusion from a fair share of land. The nobles hold immense areas of the most fertile land. The masses are left to live in poverty and want. Together with this condition is the arbitrary and selfish rule of the Russian Bureaucracy. In the government of the land the mass of the people has no voice. This shuts them out from redress of the wrongs they suffer at the hands of a heartless aristocracy. In time there spread amongst the masses a demand for a share in the government. They organized agitation and threatened revolution if their demands were not met. The war with Japan came on to prove to the Czar and his advisers that Russia with a disaffected populace would soon drift high on the rocks of national disaster. It was finally decided that the popular hunger for self-government should be satisfied by the establishment of some kind of a deliberative assembly in which representatives of the people might meet to discuss matters of common interest. The work of designing the nature of such an assembly was begun and finally issued in a body called the Duma to which was given vast powers of deliberation but small part in the government of the land. The Duma satisfied no one. Its members were boisterous and revolutionary. They were not content to have merely the shadow of self government. Of the Czar they made radical demands that he could not meet and retain his position as arbitrary monarch. So the Duma was dissolved and a new election ordered. And now the second appears to be following the career of its predecessor. Recent despatches announce that twelve of its members have been sentenced to terms of confinement in the heart of Siberia. Unable to understand the ambiguous position that the Czar desires it to occupy the Duma exceeds its shadowy powers and in consequence meets with wrath of those who are responsible for its existence. Russia in the meantime remains in a state of turmoil. The number of terrorist organizations increase daily and their deeds grow more atrocious. Government officials by the score have fallen victims to their deadly devices. These excesses on the part of the discontented and the Anarchist lead to reprisals from the authorities. Men and women suspected of sympathies for the Anarchists are killed without compunction and without the semblance of a trial. Troops ride into a disaffected village and subject its people to acts of most wanton cruelty. This then is the sad condition of Russia, the masses of its people sunk in ignorance and poverty, vaguely groping about for means of relieving themselves from the misery of their position. Over them rules a selfish and autocratic group of officials. At the head of the government is a weak and vacillating man confronted with problems serious enough to baffle the most astute statesman. In what direction is he to turn? Can he grant responsible government to a people unaccustomed to the exercise of its privileges? If he does not do so will the present condition of strife and mistrust and bloodshed continue?

In Ireland, too, there is a people deep in poverty. They suffer under a system of land tenure that is well calculated to deprive them of the motive of self-interest. The government under which they live is one of the most enlightened in the world. But it appears unable to bring about any improvement in their condition. In the meantime social unrest is combined with a distrust of English intentions to produce a most unhappy state of affairs. The agitation for separation from England has apparently lost none of its force. John Redmond is still at the head of an active band of men who appear honestly convinced that the solution of Ireland's difficulties lies in the establishment of an independent government. In England few men are to be found who favor the proposal to dissolve the present compact. While parties are waiting for matters to crystalize or a happy solution to suggest itself Ireland continues the scene of unrest and poverty and widespread distress. The problems that the condition of Ireland presents are not easy of solution. Perhaps if they are due to natural causes such as the existence of inferior land they are incapable of solution by the means suggested by the Home-rule party. Recent reports from Ireland indicate that the unrest amongst the people has not disappeared. The process of cattle-driving is in progress. In what is all this discontent to issue? It is almost beyond doubt that Home-rule would not bring an end to the pitiable condition of the Irish people.

GERMAN SOCIALISM.

Socialism which in essence represents a desire for a lessening of the disparity between individual fortunes and circumstances has come to embrace the wildest imagings of fanatics and a demand for a long list of practical social reforms. In Germany, socialism as is usually the case, is shaped by the circumstances from which it takes its birth. It has lately entered on a new phase of its existence in a demand for universal suffrage. Recently in Berlin an immense crowd of discontented men styling themselves socialists, paraded the streets of the city and visited the Lantag in the process of giving force to their desire for a larger share in government. The German chancellor issued a statement in answer to their demand. He frankly stated that the government could not grant an extension of the franchise and would not be driven from its position in the matter by demonstrations or acts of violence. So German socialists must rest their case or resort to reason. Their demand for manhood suffrage is probably an expression of general discontent. It is probably their belief that control of government would enable them to relieve themselves of the wrongs to which they are subject. Such in reality would not be the case. Socialists would probably legislate for their class. In their hands, as must always be the case when power is held by ignorant masses government would lose its stability and degenerate into acts of confiscation. It is the irony of the lot of men of the type who demand manhood franchise in Germany that they must submit to government at the hands of men that they consider their enemies. And the fact is that the present German government can probably

do more for the misguided masses who are groping their way in difficulties and hard circumstances than they could do for themselves were they given the powers they crave.

THE DEPRESSION AND EMIGRATION.

The depression that for the last six months has prevailed in United States has given rise to a social phenomena. To satisfy a demand for labor, to share in the prosperity of a new country or to escape oppressive economic or political conditions in their own lands immigrants have poured into the United States from all quarters. The financial stringency induced economic conditions that are unfavorable to American industries and led to a lessening of the demand for labor. The labor market is temporarily unable to absorb the entire foreign element that moves from one part of the country to another in answer to demands for labor. It develops from this fact that many foreigners are leaving the United States to return to their native land. Labor like capital has come to flow over national boundaries to the place where it can find employment with greatest advantage. To the country that is subject to this drain on its population and wealth the matter is one of some significance. The immigrant returning to his homeland takes with him the money he has earned during his residence abroad. The wage money of a half-million of laborers suddenly withdrawn from available currency serves to intensify depression and stringency.

It is interesting to study the causes and effects of migration of large numbers of people, of movements of population. On the whole it cannot be doubted that the present migration of foreign laborers is due to the depression and the resulting high cost of living. Conditions, too, in the European countries from which the foreigners originally came have their effect. The withdrawal of a large number of emigrants may have bettered conditions. Political circumstances may also have undergone improvement. Such changes as these invite the emigrant to return to his native land. The results of these migrations, too, are far-reaching. The returning foreigners carry with them a fund of new ideas and a large amount of capital. These two instruments together are powerful enough to work a revolution in social and industrial conditions. What in the future may backward old world countries not come to if annually large numbers of their people go abroad to return with new ideas of western life, new aims, new visions! If in the Italians, the Poles, the Scandanavians, who emigrate to United States or Canada there is capacity for observation or development of ideas the flow of large numbers of them back and forth between the homeland and western countries is bound to produce wonderful results. The difficulty is, however, that conditions in various countries may not vary sufficiently to keep up the ebb and flow of this human tide.

SENATE REFORM.

In Canada and England alike the non-elective branches of the parliamentary system have fallen under reproach: and the governments of both countries

stand committed to measures of reform. It does not appear possible that reform of the House of Lords can be made as radical as that to which the Canadian Senate could be subjected with public approval. In the English parliament the House of Lords is firmly set by centuries of tradition and the not unfriendly attitude of the masses towards the aristocracy of which it is composed. The great English families appear to have endeared themselves to the majority of the English people. They have given many eminent men to the public life of the country, have served it well on the field of battle and on the whole have not allowed a gulf of misunderstanding and distrust to settle between themselves and the common people. But there is none the less a fairly general demand for some reform that will in effect modify the power of the Lords to defeat the will of the people. The present English cabinet, too, appears not unwilling to carry through a measure of reform. The composition of the House of Lords is more permanent than that of the Canadian senate owing to the hereditary right of membership possessed by titled families. The result of this difference is that while the Lords may remain opposed to the policy of a government during its entire tenure of office, the Senate may with the passing of time be brought into harmony with the party in power.

The Canadian Senate has never proved a serious obstruction to the work of legislation by the Commons. Immediately after the Laurier administration came into power the Senate defeated the Crow's Nest Pass bill after it had received the approval of the popular branch of parliament. But as its composition changed its power to obstruct—or its tendency rather—disappeared. It is for negative defects that the Senate has fallen under reproach. Though it includes amongst its members many men of ability and distinction, it appears to be of small value in the process of law-making. The Commons is perennially overloaded with work. The Senate echoes the verdict of the Commons on matters brought before it and hastens to adjourn. It manifests no independence. It is obviously subservient to the government. But if it were not would the people who choose the Commons be satisfied? If bills that had received the assent of the Lower House were continually blocked in the Senate or even if they were occasionally blocked would the people change their estimation of the importance of that body as a factor in legislation? One may safely predict that no such interference as that suggested would meet with public approval. So the demand for Senate reform involves consideration of the means by which the Senate may be given powers that will make it a factor in legislation and not convert it into a source of annoyance in the work of government. Certain schemes of reform have been outlined. It has been proposed that the Senate be made elective and the term of membership limited as in the case of the United States Senate. Another suggestion somewhat similar to this one is that the appointive feature be retained but the life-long tenure of office modified. Serious defects appear to inhere in both of these proposals. In fact it is a matter of great difficulty to devise any measure of reform that would remedy defects in Senate and at the same time meet with the approval of the people. While the demand for moderate reform appears general there is on

all sides a marked tendency to show forbearance for the evils of the present system rather than fly to others that we know not of. As at present constituted our Senate is at least harmless.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

Of interest to Canadians is the editorial from the Tokio Times recently published in the Toronto Globe. The editorial in question indicates that in Japan the exclusion of Japanese from our country is not regarded as an act of friendliness. In fact such action on our part is ascribed to blind prejudice. The Japanese opinion makes light of the question of assimilation. It scornfully rejects the view that the Japanese who come to our shores will lower our standards of civilization. "True," it says "vast is the distance that yet separates east from the west. But if history speaks for anything, it shows that the east is falling in line with the west in the march of the same identical civilization, a tendency which is more noticeable in the near past and which promises to grow more rapid and thorough as the facilities for communication and intercourse increase, as they will, between the two quarters of the globe. So falls to the ground the theory of dissimilarity and dis-assimilation as a permanent dispensation of nature, and none but the prejudiced will cling to it."

The writer of the editorial in the Times proceeds to discuss the contention of the Globe that the Japanese should be excluded from Canada because 'they are unteachably destitute of all spirit and idea of democracy.' His claim is that the Globe through prejudice has assumed something that it should have proved. "The Globe," he says, totally fails to show by evidence or reference that Orientals have proved unfit to live as a law-abiding people under a democratic form of government." Arguing from the existence of a prejudice against the Japanese the Times concludes that there is greater necessity for a crushing out of the feeling than for international negotiation.

It cannot be denied that there does exist in countries of the west a prejudice against Orientals. But it is not on prejudice that intelligent Canadians base their demand for the exclusion of Japanese. The Tokio Times did not attempt to prove that Japanese are fitted to settle in Canada and play their part in national life. And of the question of assimilation the most important phase is that of the number of Japanese that may yearly settle in our country and not constitute an incubus.

De Nobis.

Jr. Greek Class. Prof. M-t-h-ll—Mr. D-n-y, please translate
, etc.

Mr. D-n-y—"Under the influence of love and despair, etc."

E. B. W-h-e (sotto voce)—Dang it, boys, that's just the fix I'm in.

Division street boarding-house. Landlady—Mr. M. D. J., will you have water or coffee to-night?

M. D. J.—I'll have coffee, please.

Landlady—Mr. G. W. A., which will you have?

G. W. A.—I'll take the water without the coloring, please.

First Candidate—Have you been down electioneering at the hen-coop?

Second—No.

First—Well, I hear they've hatched a great scheme to have you elected.

First Freshette—That's a beautiful diamond ring you're wearing. You must feel happy.

Second Freshette—Oh girls, you have no idea what a restful feeling it gives one to have it all settled.

Freshette—Who is that fellow standing by the bulletin board?

Sophomore—Why, that's W. A. S-t-e-l-nd!

Freshette—O Jennie, isn't he cute! He has such lovely eyes.

We regret that one of our freshettes should have so poor an opinion of our city as to consider it necessary to have a body-guard of four stalwart freshmen to escort her home from their "social evening."

Freshmen, in chorus, after fulfilling their task: "Well, doesn't that beat the Dutch?"

Divinity student visiting one of his parishioners on mission field.

Lady of the house (who is preparing a drink for her invalid son)—Will you have a glass of milk, Mr. G-o-n?

Mr. G-o-n (who was always fond of milk)—Yes, thank you, I will.

Lady of the house (handing him a glass of milk with a "stick" in it)—Here, then, Mr. G-o-n.

Mr. G-o-n (on tasting the milk)—Alex, what do you feed your cows?

Alex—We feed our cows "rye."

Engineering building, after Botany class:

Miss P-w-ll (having tried the cellar door without success)—Dear Mr. Sq--re, will you tell me the way out of this old place?

Mr. Sq--re (bowing)—This way, please!

GYMNASIUM FUND.

| YEAR. | P.M. | \$ 395 | Instalments | Jan. 10, '08 | Due. |
|----------|------|--------|-------------|--------------|-------|
| | | | due 06, 07. | paid. | |
| Arts | 07. | 367 | | 254 | 113 |
| | 08. | 450 | | 200 | 255 |
| | 09. | 223 | | 174 | 59 |
| | 10. | 103 | | 30 | 93 |
| | 07. | 51 | | 24 | 27 |
| Ladies | 08. | 20 | | 5 | 15 |
| | 09. | 56 | | 27 | 29 |
| | | 180 | | 145 | 35 |
| Divinity | 06.. | 120 | | 70 | 50 |
| | 07.. | 365 | | 200 | 172 |
| | 08.. | 230 | | 150 | 80 |
| | 09.. | 416 | | 168 | 268 |
| | 10.. | 71 | | 5 | 66 |
| Medicine | 07.. | 100 | | 25 | 75 |
| | 08.. | 166 | | 90 | 76 |
| | 09.. | 192 | | 40 | 152 |
| | 10.. | 51 | | 5 | 46 |
| | | | 3,556 | 1,854 | 1,779 |